AP2
I38
v.39
pt.1

The Independent.

Entered at the Post-office at New York, as Second-class Mail Matter

"EVEN AS WE HAVE BEEN APPROVED OF GOD TO BE INTRUSTED WITH THE GOSPEL, SO WE SPEAK; NOT AS PLEASING MEN, BUT GOD WHICH PROVETH OUR HEARTS."

VOLUME XXXIX. NEW YORK THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1887. NUMBER 1993.

The Independent.

For Table of Contents, see Page 16.

NATURE IN THE PINE WOOD.

BY DORA READ GOODALE.

Briefs are the days
Amid the forest glade;
In spicy shade the golden hours decline;
And down the long arcade
The west wind plays,
All mellow with the balmy breath of pine!

The slope below
Is set to sylvan ease;
The mocking breeze has bared the crimson vine;
And soft as summer seas
In tidal flow,
The rhythmic cadence of the swarthy pine.

O light repose
To lure the listening ear!
O lavish year to steep the heart in wine!
A single bird is here,
With breast of rose—
A single lizard basks beneath the pine.

The terraced rise
Invites the careless tread;
The path is spread with russet needles fine,
And ah! the shining head,
The ardent eyes,
That break the shadows of the purple pine;

. . . . . .

O love, alas!
They vanished as you came—
The sun of flame, the music all divine.
'Tis she, the jealous Dame,
Has seen you pass—
O hear the dirges of the dusky pine!

REDDING, CONN.

BALLADE OF LOVE AND DEATH.

(BRETON.)

BY GRAHAM R. TOMSON.

They caged a singer when wars were o'er
(Salt winds sing to the sleeping sea)
Where low towers stand by the flat sea-shore
(Love lies fettered for Death to free).

A goodly stranger and fair withal,
Swift and subtle of speech was he;
(Gray gulls sit on the wide sea-wall)
Days are long by the lonely sea.

Yellow locks hath the Warder's maid
(Gold sea-poppies grow leaves of gray);
Her brows are white 'neath the golden braid
(Cold and white is the soft sea-spray).

Love sings sweet for a little space
(Wings flash white when the wild gulls fly);
Souls are won with a lovely face
(Love will go as the days go by).

"Still thou'rt sad, though I love thee true!"
"Sweet, I long for a warmer sky;
My ladye wearies her eyes so blue
Weeping, watches the ships sail by."

"Tell me true, of us damsels twain
Which must thy heart choose—her, or me?"
"Her, alas, till my life shall wane."
(Love lies fettered for Death to free.)

"Kiss me once, from thy very heart!
See! I bring thee an iron key;
Feel no woe for my sorrow's smart,
Surely all shall be well with me.

Go, fair sir, ere my father wake
(Salt winds sing to the sleeping sea);
Seek you ship for your true love's sake."
(Love lies fettered for Death to free.)

The gray sea-water shone full bright;
Never a backward glance cast he;
Loud he laughed, for his heart was light,
Into the waves he dropped the key.

"Where is our cage-bird, sweet, my maid?"
"Freed, and flown to his own countrie."

"Now must his debt with thy dole be paid."
"That shall be righteous and just," quoth she.

Now they have taken her fair bodie
(Wan, white waves on a windy shore).
Never a word on the rack spoke she.
(Rose-red spots on the black stone floor).

Nights are dark in the vaulted room—
(Salt winds sing to the sleeping sea)
Haste, sweet Death, for my goodly doom!
(Love lies fettered for Death to free.)

LONDON, ENGLAND.

THY LOVE TO ME.

BY MRS. MARY C. GATES.

Thy love to me, O Christ,
Thy love to me,
Not mine to Thee, I plead,
Not mine to Thee!
This is my comfort strong,
This is my only song,
Thy love to me.:

Thy record I believe,
Thy word to me.
Thy love I now receive,
Full, changeless, free.
Love from the sinless Son,
Love to the sinful one,
Thy love to me.

Immortal love of Thine,
Thy sacrifice,
Infinite need of mine
Only supplies.
Streams of divinest power,
Flow to me, hour by hour,
Thy love to me.

Let me more clearly trace,
Thy love to me,
See in the Father's face,
His love to thee.
Know as He loves the Son,
So dost Thou love thine own,
Thy love to me.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

DEATH A SLEEP.

BY THE REV. NEWMAN HALL.

SOME readers of THE INDEPENDENT will this year die; many will mourn for the death of others. It may be well to be prepared with an antidote to fear and overmuch sorrow by considering that death is only sleep.

Christ came to abolish death. "In him was life, and the life was the light of men." Death was a foe to be conquered, an intruder to be expelled. The prevalent conceptions of it were abhorrent to his nature, his mission, his teaching. He was "The resurrection and the life," and declared that all who believe in him share his immortality; yet the fact of bodily death remains sad, dreaded, "the last enemy." It is an end to what we now know of life, and seemingly final separation from those we love. We instinctively shrink from it, yet are always inevitably traveling toward it. Some Lazarus hourly dies, and his friends are weeping. Lazarus died, and Jesus wept. Jesus died, and the disciples wept. But he extracted its sting, changed its nature, substituted for it another name. "The damsel is not dead but sleepeth." "Our friend Lazarus sleepeth." The disciples learned the term. Stephen "fell asleep." Peter wrote of the elders who "fell asleep." In the Christian Catacombs at Rome the memorial tablets recorded not *Mortuus*, but *Dormit in Deo*. Our modern cemeteries perpetuate the idea—*sleeping-places*.

Sleep suggests rest. The day's toil is over. The body reposes. The eye—chief gate of the brain—is shut. The ear closes its portal. The busy feet and hands are still. But for the heaving chest and gentle breath, and flush of health, such sleep might seem the death of which it is the emblem. Often the body when actually dead seems only sleeping. How quiet is that slumber after life's long toil! The busy wheels of the factory are still at evening when the steam is shut off. How impressive the silence following the din! "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; they rest from their labors."

Sleep is also the suspension of pain and sorrow. For a season disease is unfelt. The fretting wound seems healed, the rack of the nerves is relaxed, the fever's furnace quenched. Worry, regret, remorse, fear, are lulled; anxieties about business, property, friends, fame, have ceased. The prisoner forgets his chain, the bereaved his loss, the tempest-tossed his peril, the poor his poverty. And to those who sleep in Jesus all sorrows have ceased forever. "The former things have passed away." We lament for our own loss, but we need not weep for those who sleep, when we think out of what troubles they have been rescued, from what possible future woes they have been saved.

Sleep is the repose of the body together with the retention of life. They who sleep are not dead. Sleep implies re-awaking. Morning follows the night; renewed activity the temporary repose. The dead in Christ are only asleep; they will be awakened. "The trumpet shall sound, and the dead shall be raised."

But not merely will sleep end in awakening, but it invigorates. "Lord, if he sleep he shall do well." It is not a mere suspension of activity, but a renewal of vitality. "Balmy sleep" is "tired Nature's sweet restorer"—as a skillful physician or tender nurse, by silent ministries strengthening the exhausted faculties for renewed activities. Sleep "begins in weariness and ends in strength; keeping the body and soul quiet while God fills again the lamp of life." When a garment has been rent, or the sleeve of the eager worker has been worn, the skillful knitting-needle takes up the broken thread. Such is the poet's description of

"Sleep that knits up the raveled sleave of care."

It is the winding of a clock that it may again show the true time of day, and keep pace with the sun. It is "great Nature's second course." The day's labor has exhausted its power; but by sleep a new career is provided for it, fresh faculties, other opportunities.

Thus the death of a Christian is not simply rest from evil, cessation of sorrow, and continued life, but the invigoration of life. It does us good; it helps us to a "second course" of active being; it fits us for a glorious awakening. The body during sleep is not inactive. The lungs are being inflated without pause, the blood is vitalized, effete matter is being consumed, a ceaseless vital tide is carrying new materials to every part to repair the waste of muscle, nerve, bone and brain. Must there not be analogous spiritual activity if death is sleep? How could the death-sleep of believers be recuperative if sleep means only the repose of the corpse? The body in healthy sleep is renewed, but in the sleep of death it is destroyed. Surely a believer's sleep in death must be more beneficial than natural sleep. If we sleep in death we are invigorated by death, and this can only be by the soul's conscious existence and activity. The activity of the mind, as shown by dreams while the body sleeps, illustrates by analogy, how the soul may be awake when the body sleeps in death. The sleep of death requires both repose and activity to justify the term; the former is realized in the body, the latter in the soul.

God is "not the God of the dead but of the living." Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, whose God he declares himself to be, are alive. Abraham rejoiced in anticipation of seeing the day of Christ; he has seen it; in his condition of "sleep," his hopes are realized, and he is glad. Moses, who died and was buried, was, in the spirit, as much consciously awake as Elijah, when they appeared together on the Mount of Transfiguration. Christ shared with us in death, in entrance into Hades, when his body was in the tomb, and in the reawakening of resurrection. While the body slept his soul was active. Though "put to death" or sent to sleep "in the flesh," he was "quickened in the spirit, in which also he went and preached unto the spirits in prison." He was active in preaching and they in listening. The penitent thief, introduced into Paradise with Jesus, was not unconscious when Stephen said: "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit;" he could not have expected to become unconscious till the resurrection. Paul thought not of soul-sleep when he rejoiced that, if absent from the body, he would be "present with the Lord." His zealous spirit, exulting in service, could not have considered that to slumber unconsciously would be "far better" than to go on toiling for the Master here.

As then death is compared to sleep, and as bodily sleep invigorates the body, the sleep of death invigorates the soul, whose conscious existence is a necessity for such invigoration. The soul is invigorated by acquiring knowledge, by exercising faith, by cultivating love, by practicing obedience, by the society of the holy, by intercourse with God. In such ways as these they who "sleep in Jesus" are being invigorated. They do not remain in the same moral condition as when they left us. They are progressing in all spiritual attainments. The sleep of death is doing for their souls, what healthy sleep does for the body. They are becoming more and more fitted for the glorious awakening of the Resurrection day and the final Heaven. They are in the safe keeping of the Father of spirits; they will share in the glorious appearing of our Lord; they will swell his train, and sit down on his throne. "Them also that sleep in Jesus will God bring with him." "Wherefore comfort one another with these words."

LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE SHADOW OF EUROPE.

BY THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

WHEN the first ocean steamers crossed the Atlantic, about 1838, Willis predicted that it would only make American literature more provincial, by bringing Europe so much nearer than before. Yet Emerson showed that there was an influence at work more potent than steamers, and the colonial spirit in our literature steadily diminished from his time. In the days of those first ocean voyages, the favorite literary journal of cultivated Americans was the New York *Albion*, which was con-

LIBRARY

ducted expressly for English residents on this continent; and it was considered a piece of American audacity when Horace Greeley called Margaret Fuller to New York, that the *Tribune* might give to our literature an organ of its own. Later, on the establishment of *Putnam's Magazine*, in 1853, I remember that one of the most enlightened New York journalists predicted to me the absolute failure of the whole enterprise. "Either an American magazine will command no respect," he said, "or it must be better than *Blackwood* or *Fraser*, which is absurd." But either of our great illustrated magazines has now more readers in England than *Fraser* or *Blackwood* had then in America; and to this extent Willis's prediction is unfulfilled and the shadow of Europe is lifted, not deepened, over our literature. But, in many ways the glamour of foreign superiority still holds; and we still see much of the old deferential attitude prevailing. Prince Albert said of Germany, in 1859, that its rock ahead was self-sufficiency, and he certainly proved himself a better prophet, on the whole, than Willis. In our own country, as to literature and science, to say nothing of art, our rock ahead is still self-depreciation. Men still smile at the Congressman who said, "What have we to do with Europe?" but I sometimes wish, for the credit of the craft, that it had been a literary man who said it. After all, it was only a rougher paraphrase of Napoleon's equally trenchant words: "*Cette vieille Europe m'ennuie.*"

The young American who goes to London, and finds there the most agreeable literary society in the world, because the most centralized and compact, can hardly believe, at first, that the authors around him are made of the same clay with those whom he has often jostled on the sidewalk at home. He finds himself dividing his scanty hours between celebrated writers on the one side, and great historic remains on the other; as I can remember, one day, to have weighed a visit to Darwin against one to York Minster, and later to have postponed Stonehenge, which seemed likely to endure, for Tennyson, who, perhaps, might not. The young American sees in London, to quote Willis again, "whole shelves of his library walking about in coats and gowns," and they seem for the moment far more interesting than the similar shelves in home-made garments behind him. He is not cured until he is some day startled with the discovery that there are cultivated foreigners to whom his own world is foreign, and, therefore, fascinating; men who think the better of him for having known Mark Twain, and women who are unwearied in their curiosity about the personal ways of Longfellow. Nay, when I once mentioned to that fine old Irish gentleman, the late Richard D. Webb, at his house in Dublin, that I had felt a thrill of pleasure on observing the street sign, denoting Fishamble Lane, at Cork, and recalling the ballad about "Misthress Judy McCarty, of Fishamble Lane," he pleased me by saying that he had felt just so in New York, when he saw the name of Madison Square, and thought of Miss Flora McFlimsey. So our modest continent had already its storied heroines and its hallowed ground!

There are, undoubtedly, points in which Europe, and especially England, has still the advantage of America; such, for instance, as weekly journalism. In regard to printed books there is also still an advantage in quantity, but not in quality, while in magazine literature the balance seems to incline, just now, the other way. I saw it claimed confidently, not long since, that the English magazines had "more solid value" than our own, but this solidity now consists, I should say, more in the style than in the matter—and is a doubtful benefit—like solidity in a pudding. When the writer whom I quote went on to cite the saying of a young girl that she could always understand an American periodical, but never opened an English one without something unintelligible, it seemed to me a bit of evidence whose bearing was quite uncertain. It reminded me of a delightful old lady, well known to me, who, when taxed by her daughter with reading a book quite beyond her comprehension, replied: "But where is the use of reading a book that you can understand? It does you no good." As a matter of fact, the English magazines are commonly not magazines at all, in the American sense. Mr. M. D. Conway well said that the *Contemporary Review* and the *Fortnightly* were simply circular letters addressed by a few cultivated gentlemen to those belonging to the same club. It is not until a man knows himself to be writing for a hundred thousand readers that he is compelled to work out his abstrusest thought into clearness, as a sufficient pressure transforms opaque snow into pellucid ice. In our great American magazines, history and science have commonly undergone this process, and the reader may be gratified, not ashamed, at comprehending them.

The best remedy for too profound a deference toward European literary work is to test the author on some ground with which we in America cannot help being familiar. It is this which makes a book of travels among us, or even a lecturing trip, so perilous for a foreign reputation; and among the few who can bear this test as De Tocqueville, Von Holst, the Comte de Paris—it is singularly rare to find an Englishman. If the travelers have been thus unfortunate, how much more those who have risked themselves on cis-Atlantic themes without traveling. No living English writer stood higher in America than Sir Henry Maine until we watched him as he made the perilous transition from "Ancient Law" to modern "Popular Government," and saw him approaching what he himself admits to be the most important theme in modern history, with apparently but some half-dozen authorities to draw upon—the United States Constitution, the *Federalist*, and two or three short biographies. Had an American written on the most unimportant period of the most insignificant German principality with an apparent basis of reading no larger, we should have wished that his nationality had been kept a secret. It is not strange, on such a method, that Maine should inform us that the majority of the present state governments were formed before the union; and that only half the original thirteen colonies held slaves. So Mr. John A. Doyle, writing an extended history of American colonization, put into his first volume a map making the lines of all the early grants run north and south instead of east and west; and this having been received with polite incredulity, gives us now—in the volumes just issued—another map depicting the New England Colonies in 1700, with Plymouth still delineated as a separate government, although it had been united with Massachusetts eight years before.

When a lady in a London drawing-room sends, by a returning New Yorker, an urgent message to her cousin at Colorado Springs, we rather enjoy it, and call it only pretty Fanny's way; she is not more ignorant of North American geography than we ourselves may be of that of South America. But when we find that English scholars of established reputation betray, when on ground we know, defects of method that seem hopeless, what reverence is left for those who keep on ground that we do not know? In time, the shadow of Europe must lose something of its impressiveness. Dr. Creighton, in his preface to the new English "Historical Review," counts in all Americans as merely so many "outlying English"; but it is time to recognize that American literature is not, and never again can be, merely an outlying portion of the literature of England.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE CONSTITUTION.

BY BENSON J. LOSSING, LL.D.

THE most important event in the history of our Republic was the ratification of the National Constitution, which act settled the momentous question: "Shall there be a National Government or General Anarchy?" That problem was definitely solved in the summer of 1788, by the ratification of the new Constitution, by the voice of the people of the United States. Then our mere league of states, bound by a "rope of sand," first became a *nation*, lusty and powerful, even in its infancy. The celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of that event should be observed as a day of rejoicing and thanksgiving, and should be celebrated by as many American citizens as possible, collectively. The important question presents itself: *When* and *where* should this centennial celebration occur?

A movement for such a celebration has already taken place. Toward the close of 1886, the governors of Virginia, Rhode Island, Georgia, Delaware, Pennsylvania and Maryland, and representatives of the governors of South Carolina, New Jersey, Connecticut and New York, altogether representing ten of the original thirteen states, met at Carpenter's Hall, in Philadelphia, to take measures for a centennial celebration of the "adoption" of the National Constitution by a Convention at Philadelphia, on September 17th, 1787. They resolved that a celebration of that event should be held at Philadelphia, on September 17th, 1887, and that the President of the United States and the governors of all the states and territories should be asked to assist in such celebration.

Was this a wise or unwise movement? Let us inquire.

The utter weakness of the Constitution of Government, known as "The Articles of Confederation" and the impending danger of a dissolution of the league of states of which it was the bond, so deeply impressed the thoughtful men of the Union, that a convention of delegates from the thirteen states was called at Philadelphia to consider the matter. Delegates from every state but Rhode Island assembled in May, 1787. It was soon perceived that the existing form of government was too radically defective to admit of adequate amendment, and it was cast aside. The Convention proceeded to the task of framing an entirely new Constitution.

A wide difference of opinion as to the best form of a national government, prevailed in and out of the Convention. Every proposition was carefully scrutinized and debated. Finally, the Convention referred (August 6th) all propositions, reports, etc., to a "Committee of Detail," and then adjourned for ten days. On the reassembling of the Convention, the Committee presented a rough draft of a Constitution substantially as it now appears. Again long and sometimes stormy debates occurred. Amendments were offered, and all were referred to another committee for final revision, which, on the 12th of September submitted a report and the following resolution:

"*Resolved Unanimously*, That the said report with the resolutions and letters, accompanying the same, be transmitted to our several Legislatures, in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof in conformity to the resolves of the Convention, made and provided in that case."

The Convention agreed to the revised Constitution on September 15th, and on the 17th it was signed by the representatives of all the states then present, excepting George Mason and Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, and Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts. It was submitted to Congress, then in session at New York, on the 28th of September, and that body sent copies of it to all the state legislatures. State conventions were then called to consider it, and more than a year elapsed before the requisite number (nine) of the states had *ratified* it.

By this simple statement of facts it will be perceived that the action of the Convention at Philadelphia on the 17th of September, 1787, was by no means an "adoption" of the Constitution. It was only an agreement as to its substance and form by a committee chosen by the states for the consideration of a better form of government preliminary to the final decision of the people who, alone, had power to "adopt" or "ratify" the instrument then provided—only a "proposed Constitution" as one of the conventions afterward termed it. Therefore a centennial celebration of the "adoption" of the Constitution in September, 1887, could be manifestly premature and improper.

The important question here presents itself, *When* and *where* should that centennial celebration take place? I would respectfully suggest that the proper time when such a celebration should occur will be the 21st of June, 1888, one hundred years after the people of New Hampshire, in representative convention voted to ratify the Constitution. It was the *ninth* state that performed this act, and made the requisite number to secure that ratification. It was on that warm day in June that our National Constitution first became the fundamental law of the Republic and constituted the United States a nation.

It may not be unprofitable briefly to consider here the action of the people of those nine states, who effected the ratification of the Constitution, in the chronological order in which that action took place. These states were Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Georgia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, South Carolina, and New Hampshire.

"Little Delaware" first gave its decision. The people had long felt the necessity of a radical change in the fundamental law of our Republic. Late in October (1787) its legislature, stimulated by petitions from the people, adopted measures for a convention of representatives to consider the new instrument. They were speedily chosen, and assembled at Dover the first week in December. On the 6th the deputies, by unanimous vote, "approved, assented to, ratified and confirmed" the National Constitution, and on the following day they all signed their names to their form of ratification. This prompt action of a people who were really of the same stock, as the settlers of Pennsylvania, and who had grown up under the same proprietary government, greatly quickened the zeal of the friends of the Constitution, then sitting in convention at Philadelphia, and who encountered much opposition.

On the 18th of December, the venerable Dr. Franklin, more than eighty years of age, and then president of Pennsylvania, entered the Assembly Chamber, and presented to the legislature a copy of the Constitution after expressing a hope that the people would adopt it. Out of respect for Congress it was not acted on for ten days. The legislature was to adjourn on the 29th. On the morning of the previous day, George Clymer proposed to refer the Constitution to a convention of the people of the state. A minority of the members obtained a postponement until the afternoon, when that minority dishonestly refused to attend the session. The citizens of Philadelphia were greatly irritated, and a body of them finding two of the recusant members, sufficient to make a quorum, dragged them to the Assembly Chamber, and compelled them to stay there until the vote was taken. At this juncture a fleet messenger arrived from New York, bearing a copy of a resolution of Congress, unanimously recommending the reference of the Constitution to conventions of the people of the several states. The assembly at once authorized a state convention. It met at Philadelphia on the 20th of November, and thoroughly discussed the Constitution; and on the 12th of December, it ratified it by a vote of forty-six for the Constitution and twenty-three against it. The next day the convention marched in procession to the Courthouse, where it proclaimed the ratification, and, returning to its place of meeting, the forty-six affixed their names to the engrossed act. The convention was dissolved on the 19th, after offering a permanent and a temporary seat of government to the United States.

The people of New Jersey were chiefly engaged in rural occupations. The western portion was settled largely by the descendants of "Friends," or Quakers, and in the eastern part by descendants of Dutch and Scotch immigrants. They were a quiet, thoughtful people, little disturbed by political agitations. They generally accepted the new Constitution. Late in October (1787) the Legislature of New Jersey called a state convention of the people to consider the instrument. The convention assembled at Trenton on the 11th of December, and began its sessions on the 12th, with prayer. It was composed of the best and brightest men of the state, and the proceedings were held with open doors.

The Constitution was fully discussed for about a week when, on Tuesday, the 18th, the "people of the State of New Jersey by the unanimous consent of the members present, agreed to, ratified and confirmed the pro-

posed Constitution, and every part thereof" as the act of ratification expressed it. The form of ratification was signed by every member of the convention.

So it was that within the space of twelve days in the last month of the year 1787, and three months after the National Convention agreed to its form, the Constitution was ratified by the three central states of the Union. The friends of the instrument regarded this as a most encouraging omen.

Before the decision of these three states was known to the people of Georgia, the extreme Southern member of the Union, they had performed their part in the momentous drama. The Legislature of Georgia was in session when the message from Congress arrived. The people greeted with joy a Constitution that promised to make the states a nation with strength to give protection against the aggression of their Spanish and barbarian neighbors in Florida and the Gulf region. A state convention was called. It assembled at Augusta, far up the Savannah River, on Christmas day, with delegated powers to adopt or reject the whole or any part of the Constitution. The members were all of one mind, and on the 2d of January, 1788, the convention, for themselves and their people unanimously "assented to, ratified, and adopted" the whole or the Constitution. They expressed a hope that their ready compliance would "tend to consolidate the Union and promote the happiness of the common country." When the members completed the signing of the form of ratification, the act was announced by a salute of thirteen cannons.

Connecticut was the first of the New England States that ratified the new Constitution. Two of its delegates to the National Convention (Roger Sherman and Oliver Ellsworth) sent, September 25th, a copy of the Constitution to Samuel Huntington, then governor of the state, who was its zealous friend. At the middle of October the legislature called a state convention, to which were elected men of the highest standing in the Commonwealth—legislators, judges, clergymen, etc. The convention assembled in the State-house at Hartford, and immediately adjourned to the North Meeting-house, when the Constitution was read in the presence of a multitude of people, and debated section by section, with open doors. No vote was taken until the whole had been thus read and debated. When, on the 9th of January, a vote was taken, one hundred and twenty-eight spoke for the Constitution and only forty against it; a majority of more than three to one. The decision was received with delight by the people.

The great State of Massachusetts next wheeled into line. Its attitude toward the new Constitution was observed with great anxiety, for it was thought that upon its decision depended the fate of the instrument. The state had lately been shaken by an armed insurrection, "Shays's Rebellion," and the public mind was still much disturbed by political and social animosities. The legislature, which had been chosen under the influence of the insurrection, met on the 17th of October. The Governor (John Hancock), in presenting the Constitution, wisely recommended its reference to a state convention. The Senate, of which Samuel Adams was president, promptly adopted a resolve to refer it to such a convention. In the Lower House the resolution of the Senate elicited some debate. The galleries and floors were crowded with earnest spectators. At first there were signs of warm opposition to the new Constitution. Members denied the right to supersede the old "Confederation," and contended that the adoption of the new Constitution by its ratification by only nine of the thirteen states was a violation of the still valid compact of that "Confederation." But wisdom and patriotism prevailed, and after some other expressions of dissent a state convention was called.

Of the delegates to the convention chosen, eighteen were the late insurgents elected in the rural districts. The leading men of the state and of the territory of Maine, its "annex," were in favor of the new Constitution, and some of the strongest men of the commonwealth were chosen to seats in the convention. There were about twenty ministers of various religious denominations. "So able a body," says Bancroft, "had never met in Massachusetts." It was felt that the adoption of the new Constitution was "the greatest question of the age."

The convention met in Boston early in January, 1788, with John Hancock as presiding officer. The debates assumed the form of free conversation, and it was agreed that no vote should be taken until every paragraph of the Constitution had been discussed. This discussion, as it went on day after day, took wide range. At every stage what the conclusion of the Convention would be was doubtful. The influence of the intrigues of Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, the bitter enemy of the Constitution, was felt in the convention. He had meddled, by letters, with every convention yet held, excepting that of Georgia; and in Massachusetts he was aided by Elbridge Gerry. This evil influence was met by a letter of Washington to a friend in Virginia, which was published in a Boston newspaper on the 23d of January, in which he said: "The Constitution or Disunion is before us. If the Constitution is our election, a constitutional door is open for amendments, and may be adopted in a peaceable manner without tumult or disorder."

One of the chief men and sound debaters in the Massachusetts Convention, was Theophilus Parsons. On the morning of January 31st, he proposed that the Convention "do assent to and ratify the Constitution." Hancock spoke earnestly in favor of the proposition, and offered some amendments. Able debates were continued until the 8th of February, when a vote was taken, and resulted in one hundred and eighty-seven voices in favor of the Constitution, and one hundred and sixty-eight against it. The glad news of the result was announced by the ringing of the bells and the booming of cannons. The news was received with joy elsewhere. In New York six salutes, of thirteen guns each, were fired in honor of the six ratifying states. From that time Long Lane, by the meeting-house in which the convention was held, was called Federal Street.

The Legislature of Maryland, at its session in November, 1787, ordered a convention, but fixed the time of meeting late in the spring of 1788. This delay gave Lee and other opponents in Virginia opportunity to bring their influence to bear upon the leaders of opinion in Maryland. But Washington stood as a "rock of defense" in the region of the Potomac, and his influence was mighty. In a published letter to a friend, Washington said: "My decided opinion is that there is no alternative between the adoption of the proceedings of the [National] Convention and anarchy. If one state, however important it may conceive itself to be [meaning Virginia], or a minority of them, should suppose that they can dictate a Constitution to the Union (unless they have the power of applying the *ultima ratio* to good effect), they will find themselves deceived."

The Maryland Convention assembled at Annapolis on the 21st of April, 1788. There were in it some very strong opponents of the Constitution, and debates, generally very warm, continued several days. Among the most vehement opposers of the Constitution was Samuel Chase. Amendments were proposed, and while the enemies of the Constitution were "filling the hall with loud words" the friends of the measure remained "inflexibly silent." On the 26th a vote was taken, and the Constitution was ratified by sixty-three voices against eleven. This majority of nearly six to one, gave to the support of the Constitution, a majority of the thirteen states and a very great majority of them free inhabitants. It was a happy omen that a proposition in the Maryland Convention, for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, did not find a single supporter.

In South Carolina there was much opposition among the slave-holders on account of the restrictions of the slave-trade which it proposed. "Without Negroes," said Lowndes, one of the ablest men in the Commonwealth, "this state would degenerate into one of the most contemptible in the Union. Negroes are our wealth, our only natural resource." But the legislature unanimously issued a call for a convention. That body was organized on the 10th of May, with Thomas Pinckney as president. They were assembled at Charleston. Virginia intriguers tried to have the Convention consider a proposition for a Southern Confederacy, but failed. The Constitution was thoroughly discussed, and on the 23d was ratified by a vote of one hundred and forty-nine against seventy-three, or more than two to one.

A convention of delegates assembled at Exeter, New Hampshire, in February, 1788, and discussed the Constitution about seven days. There appeared to be a small majority against the instrument at first, but its friends gradually gained converts. Many of the members were fettered by instructions from their constituents. To give these an opportunity to consult with their people at home, the friends of the Constitution proposed an adjournment until June. They also urged the more weighty argument that a small state, like New Hampshire, should wait and see what the other states would do. They did so adjourn, and changed the place of meeting from Exeter to Concord. There the convention re-assembled on the 17th of June. They discussed the Constitution only four days, and on Saturday afternoon, at one o'clock, June 21st, they ratified the great "proposed" fundamental law of the Republic by a vote of fifty-seven against forty-six, and made it a reality. The people of the ninth state spoke the word, and the Republic of the West was created a nation.

The remaining states, excepting Rhode Island, soon afterward ratified the Constitution—Virginia, on June 25th; New York, on July 26th; and North Carolina, on November 21st. Rhode Island did not become a member of the Union until May 29th, 1790.

Where should the centennial of the *adoption* of the Constitution be celebrated?

No one place in the Union can rightfully claim the precedence. The seat of each convention of the nine states which effected its ratification has an equal claim with the others as the place where that ratification was effected.

It seems desirable that as many of the citizens of the Republic, as possible, should assemble together in celebrating the great event. If the gathering should be confined to only one city, compartively few persons could personally participate in the proceedings. I would therefore suggest that the centennial of the adoption of the Constitution, should be celebrated at the respective Capitals of the nine ratifying states, on the same day, namely, the *twenty-first of June*, 1888.

THE RIDGE, DOVER PLAINS, N. Y.

CHRIST'S PRIVATE LIFE.

BY SAMUEL T. SPEAR, D.D.

THE private life of Christ at Nazareth—the place where Joseph and Mary resided, and where, as one of the Evangelists says, "he had been brought up"—preceded his public ministry, and, covering a period of about thirty years, embraced far the larger portion of his earthly life. Luke is the only evangelist that makes any mention of this period; and what he says consists in two general statements, and the recital of an incident that occurred at Jerusalem when Jesus was twelve years old.

The general statements are the following: "And the child grew, and waxed strong in spirit, filled with wisdom; and the grace of God was upon him." "And Jesus increased in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." This language relates to Christ considered with reference to his humanity. His body, with the advance of years, like any other human body, grew and increased in stature. So, also, his human spirit increased in strength and power. He was filled with wisdom; God's grace was upon him; and he increased in favor with God and man.

All this implies that Jesus, before his public ministry began, had a marked character of great excellence and purity, as well as wisdom, commending him alike to God and man. The Bible assigns to him a character of sinless perfection. He could, hence, say to the Jews: "Which of you convinceth me of sin"? Paul tells us that he "who knew no sin," was made a sin-offering for us "that we might be made the righteousness of God in him." In the Epistle to the Hebrews it is said that he was "holy, harmless, undefiled, separate from sinners, and made higher than the Heavens," and did not, therefore, need, as was the fact with the Jewish high priests, "to offer up sacrifices, first for his own sins, and then for the people's." Though he was "in all points tempted like as we are," he was, nevertheless, "without sin." These statements cover the whole period of Christ's life on earth; and hence we have in him a sinless child and a sinless man—a perfect moral being from the manger to the cross.

The special incident to which Luke refers, occurred at Jerusalem, whither Joseph and Mary had gone, with the child Jesus, then twelve years of age, to attend the feast of the passover. When they departed on their return to Nazareth, "Jesus tarried in Jerusalem," which fact they did not discover until they had gone a day's journey. Immediately retracing their steps, "they found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them and asking them questions. And all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers." His mother said to him: "Behold, thy father and I have sought thee sorrowing." To this he responded: "How is it that ye have sought me? Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" Luke says that "they did not understand the saying which he spake unto them," and adds that "he went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them."

Two things lie upon the face of this narrative. One is that Jesus, even at the early age of twelve years, evinced an understanding far in advance of such an age, so much so as to excite the astonishment of all who heard him. Equally apparent is it that he then had a conception of the nature and purpose of his mission to this world. He speaks of his "Father's business," and of the necessity imposed upon him that he should "be about" that "business." The "business" referred to was nothing less than the introduction, establishment, execution, and final consummation of God's great plan of grace for the salvation of sinners through this very Jesus. His words imply that, even at that age, he understood himself to be in this world, as the agent and messenger of God in respect to this "business."

Curiosity has often inquired why, with the two exceptions mentioned by Luke, the Gospel narrative should be silent in respect to the whole period of Christ's private life at Nazareth. We have a similar fact in the case of John the Baptist, of whom nothing is said in respect to the period between his infancy and the time when the word of the Lord summoned him to the work assigned to him as the forerunner of Christ. The New Testament, in neither case, gives any direct answer as to the reason for its omission to record the facts in regard to Christ or John the Baptist during this intermediate period. It treats the matter as wholly immaterial to the purpose of the Gospel narrative. That purpose was not to set before mankind the life of Christ, as a private person resident at Nazareth, known only to a comparatively small circle, and hence, as compared with his public life, a life of retirement. This narrative was intended to be a record of Christ's public ministry, which did not begin until he was about thirty years of age. It is this ministry, and not his prior residence at Nazareth, or the facts connected therewith, that supplies the materials for a record.

It should be noted also that the Evangelists do not attempt to give an exhaustive history even of Christ's public ministry. He wrought miracles, and some of these miracles are described in the details thereof, as to their nature, the persons on whom wrought, and various attending circumstances; and yet the miracles not thus described, but simply referred to in general terms, were far greater in number. So, also, his sayings are reported in the Gospel narrative, but by no means the whole of them. He is often spoken of as preaching in the villages of Galilee and Judea, and in Jerusalem, without any statement of what he said. The actual facts are larger in

quantity than the recorded facts of his public ministry.

John, in his Gospel, which records many of the sayings and some of the miracles of Christ, says with reference to what he had written: "And many other signs truly did Jesus in the presence of his disciples, which are not written in this book; but these are written that ye might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing ye might have life through his name." This language is equally applicable to any of the four Gospels, and, indeed, to all of them taken as an aggregate. They do not claim to tell absolutely and perfectly the whole story, in all its details, of Christ's public life. They give enough for the practical purpose of guidance and salvation. Such being the character and purpose of these narratives, it need not excite our surprise that they do not describe the life of Christ when resident at Nazareth and before the commencement of his public ministry. There was no occasion for such a record, and with the exception of what Luke says, none was made.

There was, however, nothing in the residence of Jesus at Nazareth that can, on any human basis, explain his marvelous record when he suddenly burst upon the Jewish nation as the most wonderful character that ever appeared in our world. He instantly became the great historic phenomenon of all the ages, without parallel in the past or in the future, and for this there is no rational account to be given unless we assume the reality of those supernatural and divine elements which he claimed for himself, and which the apostles claimed for him after his ascension into Heaven. This solves the problem of the historic Jesus, and nothing else does. Accept his story, and all is simple. Reject it, and all is the deepest and densest mystery.

CASTE'S TACTICS IN THE LAST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

THE story of the struggle between Caste and Anti-Caste in the last General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has never been told. The Church simply knows the results as they are embodied in the reports of the two committees to which the subject was referred. It knows little or nothing of the methods by which those results were reached. It will be well, perhaps, that the story should now be given in outline, that it may be understood why two utterances, so different in tone, if not contradictory, should have been given by the General Conference on the relations of the black and white races in school and congregation.

It was evident long before the General Conference met that the race question would be in issue. Both sides knew that large interests were at stake, and each was determined to win, if possible. Caste came to the Conference in full force, and with strong influences at its command. Its purpose was: 1st. To secure the approval of the General Conference for what had already been done toward the establishment of white schools; 2d. To obtain the necessary legislation for the division of the remaining mixed conferences; 3d. To prevent all legislation designed to obstruct the development of the policy of the separation of the races. Caste knew, however, that it had a weak cause to advocate, a resolute opposition to face, and that all its movements would be watched with suspicion. One of the white ministers in the South, the Rev. E. H. King, had published a card at Birmingham, Ala., declaring that the church of which he was pastor, was for white people only, and Negroes were not wanted. Northern sentiment had been aroused by it, and began to see the danger the Church was exposed to in the use made of the color-line legislation granted by the General Conference of 1876, and more than confirmed by the General Conference of 1880. Caste had reason to apprehend defeat, if it made its purposes plain, and staked all on a single effort. There were signs that the Church thought the policy of separation had gone quite far enough. Caste must be cautious, therefore, and alert. Might it not gain something by having the subject referred to two committees? The work of the Freedmen's Aid Society might go to one committee, and all questions as to the relations of the races to another. Whether Caste did actually reason in this way, and adopt this course with design, I do not undertake to say; if it did not, it was wonderfully favored by accident or coincidence. On the third day of the session, Dr. Hartzell, Assistant Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, moved that "all petitions and memorials [resolutions were not included] bearing upon the relations of the races in our Church, be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church." Dr. Hartzell subsequently became the chairman of the Freedmen's Aid Committee. The common understanding was, that all caste questions were to be referred to the Committee on the State of the Church, leaving to the Freedmen's Aid Committee those features of the work and administration of the Society which do not involve caste. How such a division of responsibility was to be made in practice, few stopped to inquire, fortunately for the scheme. It answered well the purposes of Caste. It concentrated the attention of Anti-Caste on the Committee on the State of the Church. That was the committee that was to settle the caste question. Again and again in the Committee on the Freedmen's Aid Society, when discussion led, as was inevitable, on to the caste ground, speakers were warned that they were invading the province of the other committee. It was into the report of the Freedmen's Committee that Caste put its nicest work. Dr. Manker, now a professor in Chattanooga University, was allowed to draft it—a privilege for which Caste ought to have been grateful. It was skillfully drawn, and though it was sharply scrutinized by Dr. Hamilton and others, and was amended in Committee, and also in the Conference, until the previous question was sprung, Caste had reason to be satisfied with it as it passed.

The report was adopted by the Conference on May 22d. Ten days previously Caste had won a point in the passage of what is known as the Fisher Resolution. It was a skillfully worded resolution purporting to represent the views of some twenty-odd colored members as to the relations of the races. It was offered by the Rev. C. O. Fisher, early in the morning session when nobody was suspecting anything, and while attention was diverted to other matters. The natural course of the resolution would have been reference to the Committee on the State of the Church, but the terms of the action by which caste questions were referred to that committee did not include, as we have already observed, resolutions; so the Fisher resolution was put on its passage, and was adopted without a show of resistance or sign that the majority of the Conference knew what it was or knew that it was on its passage. The resolution reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the General Conference hereby confirm and reaffirm the opinion previously expressed that 'color is no bar to any right or privilege of office or membership in the Methodist Episcopal Church'; but we recognize the propriety of such administration as will hereafter, as heretofore, secure the largest concession to individual preferences on all questions involving merely the social relations of its members."

Most of the signers afterward repudiated the resolution which the mover declared was none of his. They had been duped by Caste, and the Conference was caught napping by the same wily power. The trick did Caste good service, for the resolution was thereafter frequently referred to as the recorded sentiment of the body.

It was under these circumstances that the report of the Freedmen's Aid Committee came before the Conference. The Fisher resolution had gone on the record, and the Committee on the State of the Church had not yet brought in the report on the relations of the races which was to settle the caste question. The nub of the report is to be found in the third resolution which reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the question of separate or mixed schools we consider one of expediency [and right] which is to be left to the choice and administration of those on the ground and more immediately concerned, provided there shall be no interference with the rights set forth in this preamble and these resolutions."

The words in brackets were stricken out by amendment in the Conference. The proviso had been added in the committee on motion of Dr. Hamilton, with the idea that it would rid the report of its most objectionable features; but the paragraph on equal rights, though of a high-sounding character, can be so construed as to allow everything Caste desires, especially the third clause. We give the paragraph:

"Equal rights to the best facilities for intellectual and spiritual culture, equal rights in the eligibility to every position of honor and trust, and equal rights in the exercise of a free and unconstrained choice in all social relations, is a principle, at once American, Methodist, and Scriptural."

When the report got into the hands of the Conference it began to amend it. One of the amendments has been indicated. Another eliminated the word "separate" from this sentence:

"The establishment of [separate] schools for our white membership in the South we believe to have been a wise and necessary measure."

This is important as showing that the Conference was not disposed to authorize separate, in the sense of exclusive, schools for the whites. There was still another amendment of similar purport, consisting in the striking out of the words, "If so, such is their right and we heartily concur," at the end of a paragraph to the effect that, in some places, "one class or the other may prefer separate congregations and separate schools." Dr. Olin then moved to strike out this whole paragraph when Dr. Buckley arose and called a halt, saying the Conference had done about all it ought to do in that line. He objected to the motion on the "ground that it takes out of this report all that has any bearing whatever upon a peculiar and important phase of the work of the Society, especially during the last quadrennium." Further amendments were offered, and the whole report might have been purged in a few minutes, possibly, but the previous question was ordered, and the report was adopted.

Caste was so well pleased with what had been accomplished that it would gladly have dropped the whole subject then and there; but the Committee on the State of the Church, which was to have declared the policy of the Church on all caste questions, had not yet reported, though it had adopted, by a vote of 26 to 25, after a long and heated discussion, its conclusions. Caste had tried to defeat this action in Committee by means of a trick which, however, did not serve it. The Committee had referred the subject to a sub-committee. At a meeting of the sub-committee, twelve out of fifteen members being present, it was decided, by a vote of 7 to 5, to report an anti-caste resolution. After this decision, one of the Southern caste leaders sought to make of the minority report a majority report, by securing the signatures of the three absent members. One of the three was William Taylor, now Bishop Taylor, who, when the matter came before the Committee, promptly repudiated the paper, saying he had signed it hurriedly and under a misapprehension. He gave his adhesion to the majority report, which became the finding of the Committee by the casting vote of Governor Pattison.

This report was presented on the last day of the Conference. Governor Pattison offered the resolution given below, as drawn by Dr. Hamilton, and moved its adoption. The minority having secured some thirty-five signatures to their report, ten of which were obtained after the vote was taken in the Committee, sought to get for it in Conference the advantage of a majority report; but Governor Pattison exposed the trick, and appealed to the Conference to "reaffirm" "emphatically," "what has been the law of the land and the policy of the Church." The report was in the following terms:

"*Resolved*, That this General Conference declares the policy of the Methodist Episcopal Church to be, that no member of any society within the Church shall be excluded from public worship in any and every edifice of the denomination, and no student shall be excluded from instruction in any and every school under the supervision of the Church, because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Caste exhausted all its tactics to defeat this plain and unequivocal declaration. First, Amos Shinkle, of the Freedmen's Aid Society, as a layman, called for a vote by orders, a privilege that is seldom used in the General Conference, but the laymen refused to sustain it. Dr. Carter, a minister, then made a similar demand, but the ministers would not sustain it; and the report was adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The resolution offered by Caste was that there is "no call for any *further* action upon the relation of races in our Church." No "*further* action"! Had it not been agreed that the Committee on the State of the Church, and that Committee alone should handle all questions "bearing upon the relations of the races?"

That committee had carefully discussed the subject, and it came to the Conference prepared to report a declaration of policy, when it was met by Caste with the objection that no "further action" was needed, thus confessing that the Freedmen's Committee had considered and settled the question to the satisfaction of Caste and forestalled Anti-Caste. It is hard to believe that this course was not deliberately chosen at the beginning. The tactics used were shrewd tactics, such as a desperate cause might employ. These tactics failed, at the last, but it is impossible to say what they have not accomplished in the earlier action. Bishop Walden contends, it is understood, that the last utterance is not legislation, but simply a general, declaration of policy. If this be so, is not the former action, which, while it permits *separate*, certainly does not require *exclusive*, race schools, to be interpreted and limited by this declaration of policy? Caste claims that when the Conference voted that "the question of separate or mixed schools is one of expediency, which is to be left to the choice and administration of those on the ground and more immediately concerned," it left the matter substantially in Caste's own hands; and in conceding the right to establish separate schools, it must be held to have conceded whatever is involved in securing separate schools which, in the case of Chattanooga, is exclusion of the Negroes. But this view makes the last declaration of the Conference of no effect. So far, however, as the intention of the Freedmen's Aid Committee was concerned, there is this to be said. It was suggested that the following language should be incorporated in the draft of the report which Dr. Manker was to make:

"Schools are provided and opened for white students in the same sense that others have been provided and opened for colored students."

As colored schools are not exclusive, though only blacks choose to attend, the proposed expression would not brand the white schools as exclusive. But Dr. Manker stated the next day in reply to an inquiry outside the committee room that he had conferred with some of the authorities episcopal and otherwise, and the expression was not acceptable. This lends color to the idea that power to make the white schools exclusive was what was wanted.

It will take another General Conference to straighten things out. When Caste comes up to the General Conference of 1888 to ride over and through it, may I be there to see.

MONEY QUESTIONS, 1886-1890.

BY VICE-CHANCELLOR HENRY MACCRACKEN, D.D.,

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

MR. HORACE WHITE, in the December *Political Science Quarterly*, answers Congressman Warner's motion to substitute greenbacks for national bank-notes, now being rapidly surrendered, partly by bestowing an epithet. He calls greenbacks "fiat money." The answer would be good, if the epithet would stick; but it will not stick. Certainly it was recently sought by many to turn greenbacks into "fiat" money. But, in order to do this, they proposed to strike out four of these nine words: "The United States will pay the bearer one dollar," and make the sentence read: "The United States—One Dollar." They opposed resumption. They asserted that by limiting the issue of the new greenbacks to so many per head, these would serve the purpose of money, though not

redeemable in gold or silver. They made some show of sound reason, for "fiat" money might prove to be money under the best definition of money. It might command Government labor in carrying mails, opening of public lands, defending of persons and property. It might be given and received, because it guaranteed the products of labor. The Continental money became utterly worthless only because even the Government would do nothing in return for it, so that the phrase "not worth a continental" was the synonym of utter worthlessness. Granted pure "fiat money," and its power would depend on what the Government would do in exchange for it, and upon its scarceness. But such money has never existed save in the minds of some lively theorists. I have met such who were sure that if an amendment to our Constitution fixed our sole money at so many paper dollars per head, the ratio would never be changed or meddled with by the Government. Their faith in a constitutional amendment was sublime. But greenbacks were not made "fiat" money. They remained mere promises to pay so many specie dollars. They are to-day a kind of bank-note with the Government as banker. Congressman Warner does not, I believe, intend by his motion to make them different. Increasing them by one-half, and increasing the gold reserve for their redemption one-half, would no doubt leave them as good as ever, provided the people could be sure the proposed movement would stop there. If the greenback, as it is now, cannot be driven out until it is shown to be "fiat" money, it is likely to remain with us a long time.

Nor is it likely to be driven out soon on account of its unconstitutionality. That it is illegal to make the greenback a legal tender is forcibly maintained by Secretary Manning in his late report. Unfortunately, the Supreme Court of the United States is on the opposite side. We may agree with the Secretary that the Constitution did not give the Federal Government "this power to make the Treasury notes of the United States a legal tender in the payment of private debts." Still the Supreme Court has the advantage of us in that its opinion is the law of the land, and ours is not.

The ground upon which we must rest for not having more greenbacks, is that upon which Secretary Manning argues (after concluding his discourse upon their unconstitutional character) that we should at once have fewer of them. It is the argument of expediency. "Policy now forbids the continuance of that legalized injustice." "No executive and no legislature is fit to be trusted with the control it involves over the earnings and the savings of the people." "No earthly sovereign or servant is capable of a just exercise of such authority to impair and pervert the obligation of contracts."

Let any one answer this question: Is it not far more likely that the Government, which is already borrowing three hundred and fifty millions, by issuing promises-to-pay, on a gold basis of one hundred millions, will some unlucky day attempt to increase the loan without increasing the basis, or to decrease the basis without diminishing the debt—in other words, to exact a forced loan—than the Government which refuses to issue legal-tender notes at all? Yes, is the inevitable reply. Would there not be more certainty of freedom from variations in purchasing power in respect to three hundred and fifty millions of gold certificates which should certify that for every ten-dollar bill there was a gold eagle kept in the Treasury, deliverable on demand, than in respect to three hundred and fifty millions of greenbacks? Yes, every thinker must reply. Then let Government pay up her greenback debts, as Secretary Manning advises.

Mr. Horace White, in the *Political Science Quarterly*, and Mr. Manning differ as to the necessity of replacing retired greenbacks by other paper. Mr. White inquires how any one can affirm that "the money market will get cramped and industry will be stifled by contraction of the currency." "How does he know that?" he demands, derisively, "The process has been going on a long time. The bank circulation was $351,000,000 in 1875. It is now only $234,000,000. Here is a difference of $117,000,000. Has anybody been hurt by it?" Mr. White is misleading. If the reader will turn to "Table H" of the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1885 he will find that the net "aggregate circulation" of Government paper, gold and silver, was, in 1875, about $911,000,000. In 1886 about 1,459 000,000. The increase was over $500,000,000. One-half of this increase was in paper money, in the form of gold and silver certificates. It is no marvel that a falling off in national bank-notes has not "hurt" when Government has replaced them by more than as many silver certificates to say nothing of the gold certificates. If Mr. White's asserted fact that nobody has of late been hurt, is to serve as a basis for any conclusion, it is that our Government should not allow our paper currency to decrease, as it certainly has not decreased in late years. True policy demands at least that the Government take no step toward decreasing it. If greenbacks are to be called in, Secretary Manning's plan to turn surplus revenue into gold and silver certificates, backed by gold and silver in the Treasury, is a plain and safe way to supply their place.

But is it not an expensive way? Will not its cost be so great as to make the remedy worse than the disease? Will it not be better to bear the evil of perpetual danger from a greenback circulation than to buy enough gold to put gold certificates in their place? The answer to these questions is found in two facts, stated by Secretary Manning. All the bonded debt that can be paid before 1891 will be paid by next October. Enough surplus revenue will certainly accrue before taxation can be diminished, to accumulate some hundreds of millions of idle gold and silver in the vaults of the Treasury. Possibly there will be enough there to pay off in coin certificates one-third of the greenbacks each year after next October. Then there need be absolutely no borrowing in order to replace the greenbacks. It can be done by idle coin. I am not surprised that Secretary Manning calls the present state of affairs "an extraordinary conjunction of opportunity and necessity;" of opportunity for the Treasury to retire from the banking business; of necessity that it do so, if we as a nation obey the rule that we lead not our public servants willfully, gratuitously into a temptation to wrong, at some near day, millions of people by some easy, unexpected twist applied to our third of a billion of "lawful money" greenbacks.

Of such money as our greenbacks Alexander Hamilton said: "They are of a nature so liable to abuse, and it may even be affirmed, so certain of being abused, that the wisdom of the Government will be shown in never trusting itself with the use of so seducing and dangerous an experiment." So let all the people say.

But suppose that all the greenbacks were in course of redemption by coin certificates, we should not yet have touched the question of the national bank-note. We should still be called to devise a way of saving that part of our circulation which alone has any large measure of elasticity. For, at present, the paper circulation of America resembles the average church pew. The half of the pew surface that is presented to the person of the church-going citizen is a hard board, the other half is an elastic cushion. So our greenback paper money is fixed in its amount by law to a dollar. It has not varied, in nine years, one hundred cents. But the national bank circulation is elastic. It may be that it is for this reason Congress is so continually tempted to "sit down" upon it.

The national-bank system allows any five men, acting together, to turn property, in the form of bonds, into paper money approved by Government. Is not some such provision for turning credits into "Government money" absolutely necessary in America?

Mr. Horace White says: "It is a curious coincidence that in the absence of fresh legislation, the monetary system of this country after the national bank-notes shall have been withdrawn will be identical in method with the Bank of England note system." Because that bank issues as many notes as can be fully met by gold in its vaults, and about seventy-five million dollars of notes, based on Government bonds, therefore the English system is thought by him to resemble the United States Treasury, which issues coin certificates, and a third of a billion of greenbacks, or Government promises.

Mr. White asks: "Is this a good system?" He answers: "It is certainly good for England," and he prefers it for America to any system which he declares feasible. Could anything be more misleading than to compare a bank to a national treasury. The Bank of England, which puts its tens of millions of paper into circulation by lending it (a paper circulation increased largely at times by permission of Government) to a treasury which has no possible way of letting the people have its accumulated hundreds of millions, unless they happen to be its creditors!

Further, what can warrant the likening of a corporation of skilled bankers, held to strict account to our Congress, an irresponsible sovereign body, not composed, at least exclusively, of trained financiers. Let the men who are the Bank of England attempt to quadruple their "uncovered" seventy-five millions of dollars of paper. They risk everything. Let Congress double to-morrow, even over the President's veto, our greenback circulation, they are punishable by nobody. Half of them might make each a fortune by such an act. The other half might win great applause, each in his "district."

Even if we could have the English system here it would not answer, because not suited to a continent. In a crowded population like England, "Bankers' Money," in the form of checks, do the office of bank-notes in a degree which cannot be attained in Kansas or Texas. Even Germany, by her new law, allows the Imperial Bank to issue bank-notes in extraordinary amount, by simply paying a tax of five per cent. on the excess over a certain fixed measure. And many European economists think this an improvement upon the system of the Bank of England.

We are brought, then, to the conclusion that we must continue to have banks issue notes for popular circulation. Is the choice left us soon to become a "Hobson's choice"—state bank-notes or none? So Mr. Horace White believes, because "the public will not allow any part of the debt to stand a moment beyond the time when it is possible to pay it." To this may well be applied the question which is asked by him respecting Congressman Warner's assertion, "How does he know that?" How does he know that "the public" would not be rejoiced if the Government should announce that it would exchange fifty year "two and a half per cents.," or possibly "two per cents." for the $250,000,000 redeemable in 1891!—that the people would not be glad if taxation were to be so decreased that there should be no surplus, beyond what were needed gradually to replace greenbacks by coin or coin certificates? Secretary Manning does not know that "the public" will not allow the debt to stand. He quotes the pledge of the now ruling party that it will reduce taxation. He recalls its denunciation of "surplus taxation of more than $100,000,000 yearly" as "unnecessary" and, therefore, "unjust." I believe the public agrees with Mr. Manning and not with Mr. White. I believe they would agree that the comparison implied in the recent assertion of a leading Congressman, that "his party would not pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the other party," suggests the cause of the delay in decrease of taxation. The two parties in Congress are acting like the cat and the monkey of the fable, rather than like patriotic servants of the people. Each craves the credit of reducing taxation. Each refuses to be second to the other in any way proposed to obtain the "chestnut." Meantime laboring men pay outrageous taxes, and hardly know who hurts them.

Let it be granted then that the $250,000,000 of debt due in 1891 can be refunded at two per cent. as a basis of national bank-notes. Will this be a more acceptable, a cheaper and better mode of continuing an elastic, popular circulation of bank-notes, than the alternative now thrusting itself upon us of state bank-notes.

That national banks will accept it is evident, if only the tax of one per cent. on their circulation is repealed. For the two per cent. bond without the tax will be as profitable as the three per cent. with the tax. Further they might be permitted to have notes equal in dollars to the face of the bonds on condition of paying the one per cent. tax, on a certain proportion of their notes.

This would introduce the excellent feature of the German system and be a safeguard against inflation.

The sum which the Government might fail to lay by, through letting the banks issue notes, rather than by issuing its own greenbacks, could not, on $250,000,000 of notes be over five million dollars, and from this would have to be taken all taxes received in return. The sum is too paltry to be a serious reason for our Government continuing in the business of banking, with the judgment of all experience against it.

The gain to the people by refunding in two per cents. the bonds of 1891, would be that they would keep in their pockets a large amount of money. There are, let us say, ten millions of families in the United States. The question with each family is, Shall I pay twenty-five dollars to meet the bonds of 1891, or shall I let them run fifty years and pay a nickel a year in interest which is two per cent.?

Mr. Horace White thinks the twenty-five dollars saved to each of the "multitude" is "likely to be squandered." But if the "multitude" will pay the bondholder his $250,000 000, "the larger sums are quite certain not to be squandered, but to be used reproductively." I reply that there are a million farmers in the nation who, if you will let them each have the twenty-five dollars which you take from them by needless taxes, will make it earn six or ten per cent. where the bondholder, if paid up, will not earn four. If there be no other way in which every community in America can use money more profitably than to pay the national debt, the debt of each municipality can be liquidated. And what township, village or city does not owe money, and pay an interest of over two per cent. The hurry to meet our national debt, leaving debts nearer home unpaid, is not even a national delusion. It is the fruit of the neglect and incapacity of politicians. "It is no defense of the condition of things," as Secretary Manning says of another error, "to say that we are becoming accustomed to it.

If it be both feasible and profitable to refund the maturing bonds and make them a basis for the national bank-notes, it needs little argument to prove that such a bank-note circulation were immensely preferable to such state bank money as is asked in the report of the bank superintendent of New York. The people understand the present system of bank-notes. It is a structure that has been twenty and three years in building. To tear it down would destroy the value of legal and business information which is connected with it. It would make worthless the rules and modes of examination, inspection, protection and penalty which are a part of the structure. If sentiment may be permitted to be valued, there is a sentiment growing out of the history of the system which is precious; on the other hand, the memory of the old state bank system is to many anything but precious. In some states it is still thought of as the "wild cat" system—so called, I believe, because the banks were often destructive, like wild cats.

The objection to a revival of state bank-notes, even of the very best pattern, is that they could not possibly have national circulation. The best state money, thirty years ago, never circulated, as does the national bank-note to-day, simply because it had nothing better behind it than a state guaranty. The character of this state guaranty could not be thoroughly known to the people of distant states. I recollect once finding myself in a region where the money of a weak, petty local bank was worth more than the money I carried of the best of state banks.

The bank superintendent of this state, seeing this difficulty proposes that the National Government issue the notes to state banks on the security of state bonds and other credits. The answer to this is, that if the Government guarantee the notes,

as it does now the national bank-notes, it would be indorsing all sorts of paper after a fashion that no sound policy would suffer. If it do not guarantee the notes, they would be of varying value in lawful money, and, therefore, objectionable.

THE INDEPENDENT'S Financial Editor further objects (January 17th), that the National Government has no constitutional power to legislate in respect to state banks, except in the direction of taxing them.

A gentleman in search of a coachman chose, in preference to several candidates who proved that they could drive him near to the edge of a precipice without accident, one who declared that he should keep as far away from the edge as possible. The statesman who can keep our Government from all approach to the verge of the destruction of the National Bank System, is the charioteer whom the chariot of state now requires.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

BY KATE FOOTE.

WHAT is society without gossip? It need not always be unpleasant, but how can humanity get on without talking about its neighbors? Washington has been full of pleasant and unpleasant reflections on its Mongolian neighbors at Stuart Castle ever since the great ball the Chinese Minister gave on Tuesday night.

Some of the guests, lawfully invited gentlemen and ladies, enjoyed themselves and did not see any of the unpleasantness which marred the evening for others. They say that five or six hundred people were invited and eight hundred came, and that they especially swarmed in the supper-room until the waiters braced themselves against the tables to prevent their being thrown over. The doors of the supper-room had to be closed in an hour because everything eatable was gone. A Chinese servant seated at the door said, with a repressive gesture, to an officer of the Navy who was gracefully entering, "You no can go in. You havee thlee times allyleddy,' and the officer retired with less grace than he came.

At the White House reception given to Congress, the Judiciary the Army and Navy, the Diplomats and their families and to no others, one of the invited guests saw a woman with whom she was acquainted, but who she was certain could not possibly have had an invitation to be present. The lady went up to her and said not serenely, but in a good-natured tone: "How did you get here?" "I just—came," said the woman, laughing, evidently thinking it a good joke. "And a carriage-load came with me," she added, as the lady turned away. If people will go to the White House without an invitation they will go to that of a foreigner who they feel sure will not know that they have no business there.

Miss West, the daughter of the British Minister, gave a private concert in the ball-room of the Legation building, giving verbal invitations to her visitors, who, of course, were personal friends and acquaintances. Before it began she herself was summoned to the door by the footman. She found a couple of well-dressed people, who by some question or remark had shown the servant that they were not invited. They were total strangers to Miss West.

"Excuse me," said she, "but this is a private concert—only my own friends are invited to this."

"We are from official circles," said one of the women.

"I repeat, it is to my friends and invited guests," and Miss West, whose mother was Spanish, made a little, eloquent movement of her head and hands; "but if you will"—and she stood aside—no, they did not enter. But fancy the kind of a person who would persist for a moment.

Mrs. Cleveland has been obliged to give up her informal receptions on Tuesday and Thursday mornings for a similar reason. These were from twelve to one, and were for friends and acquaintances. The ushers at the door could not be given power of discretion as to who should or should not be admitted, the consequences were that the quiet morning receptions were crowded with strangers, and became nearly as crowded as those held on Saturday afternoons for the general public. So they must be given up. Society will have to use cards as a defense, or else the American public will have to learn to be proud and not go where it is not invited.

The ladies interested in the Kirmess have made a profit of 3,400 dollars for the Homœopathic Hospital, and this with, or rather in spite of, what may be called grinding conduct on the part of the members of the orchestra. These gentlemen, some of whom will probably ere long be in need of the sort of help the hospital can give them, demanded eight dollars apiece for rehearsals and for every night of the Kirmess, and, as the orchestra had to be large, it mounted up to a large sum. They made the demand rather late—it was much more than they had asked in the spring for the same work—and the ladies were taken aback. Somebody sent a note to Secretary Whitney about it; but although he is at the head of the Naval Department, he could not help the ladies in this matter—it was the Marine Band—he could require certain things of them, but in a private matter he had no control. So then the ladies tried to engage the Artillery Band. But it resulted in the members being forced, "boycotted" is the technical term, into behaving in the same way as the other, though much against the will of several of the players. The ladies were finally obliged to yield and pay the exorbitant price, but there could be no rehearsals, so that the dancers had a hard time the first night, as they of course needed to practice with their music. It is this sort of thing which is calculated to bring Protective Unions of all sorts into disrepute. The moment a Union gets the upper hand it grinds as hard as the people against whom they are banded. Washington needs hospitals. At present there is only one which receives an appropriation from Congress, the Catholic Hospital. That has been helped with a generous hand by the Government. The Garfield, the Homœopathic, the Foundling and the Children's Hospital are all the noble result of private efforts, and are for the benefit of the very class of people to which the members of the so-called "working classes" belong. It is not likely that Miss Waite, the daughter of the Chief-Justice, or Mrs. Nordhoff, or any other of the women who labored for the hospital will themselves receive much benefit from it; and isn't it a little like biting off your nose to spite your face, for working people to band against those who are trying to help them along.

A friend looking over my shoulder as I write, says: "What! the Catholic Hospital the only one that receives help from the Government?"

"Yes. How does that strike you?"

"Well, in two ways—are the Catholics the only people here who need help, or isn't the thing a little uneven?"

"Stay, the Garfield Hospital did get seven thousand dollars last year, grudgingly granted by this generous Government in the city which is its political center."

"You recall a memory of the day several years ago, when they were trying to get the appropriation to the Catholic—the Providence Hospital as it is called. I heard a member of the House tell it. 'One of the sisters of charity appeared before the Committee, this morning,' said he, 'and made a most favorable impression. She had an oval face, bound across the forehead with the white fold the order wears, and the peculiar cap and dress, which made her one set apart. She was gentle, and sweet and bright, self-possessed; but as modest as a violet and'—

"'And you gave the appropriation?' said the wife of the member, who was listening with me.

"'Why, yes, it seemed a fitting thing to do'"—

And so it was, but why not other hospitals as well as that one.

Last week and the week before were not entirely given up to the pursuits of pleasure, that is the light and frothy pleasures of society—art and wisdom reside under the same roof sometimes. Many of the people who went to the party at the Chinese Legation and to the Japanese Legation went also to hear Miss Francis Willard in her lecture upon "Social Purity," and Mrs. Nordhoff asked Mrs. Whithall Smith to give a Bible reading at her house on Tuesday afternoon, and her parlors were filled. Tuesday is a busy day to many ladies. Those who are not making calls receive—it is K Street day, it is member's day, it is the day on which ladies living in Georgetown are most likely to be found at home, and this is the hight of the season. Miss Willard is the head of the Women's Temperance Convention which met here more than a week ago. I say nothing of her general work, the newspapers have given us that already, but speak of her from a Washington point of view. Her address resulted in a practical application of her words. Four hundred dollars at its close were given her by her audience to a charity greatly needed here in Washington, an aid to social purity. On Monday she received with Mrs. Senator Blair on Capitol Hill. Some one who saw her describes her as a blonde-haired woman with clear, gray eyes and a fine mouth and chin, the mouth unusually fine for as good a speaker as she is. She was laughingly saying to a lady who had just been introduced to her: "I thought I should like to be a minister and then a doctor; in fact, I went the round of the professions with longing eyes, but I determined at last I would rather be a journalist than anything else, because it would give me a chance to know and write upon all the subjects."

It is in accordance with the breadth of disposition that, although she is at the head of the Women's Temperance Movement in this country, her lecture was not strictly within the usual lines of that kind of work. She is a personal friend of Mrs. Cleveland, who is also a temperance woman in a somewhat different way from Mrs. Hayes. She has not made the state dinners a discomfort to the unlucky diplomats who take a glass of wine at a dinner, as naturally as a New England farmer takes a glass of cider, and think no more of it; she has not subverted the etiquette, the little that there is at the White House, and made herself talked about, for and against, as did her predecessor; but when her health was drunk on the evening of her wedding, her glass was filled with apollinaris. When she has given luncheons, as she has once or twice, the only drink was tea, coffee or apollinaris, and at the state dinners her wine-glasses stand empty.

The new Congressional Library so long needed is to be built at last, and will rise opposite the Capitol building, a handsome structure neither dominbered by its stately neighbor, nor attempting, in its turn, to patronize, but simply holding its own with well-bred self-possession. Congress bought a lot for that, and did not attempt to squeeze an ugly public building upon one of the city reservations. Not so when they built the new pension office. The committee had an attack of false economy, and seized upon part of Judiciary Square as a building lot, and upon it they placed the edifice. Finished, it looks like the barn of a Pennsylvania farmer in a bloated state of prosperity. Unfinished, the public had hopes it would be a fine building, because of the belt of cream-colored tiles which makes a wainscot-line around the outside, and has figured in bas-relief the army, infantry, cavalry and artillery; this is spiritedly done, and is a good conception. Nevertheless, it could not save the building from the deserved reprobation which artists everywhere heap upon it; and there it stands—a thing of ugliness and blot forever. General Meigs took General Sheridan through it just as it was finished. As they walked back from their tour through the rooms, and paused in the courtyard, General Meigs said:

"Well, what do you think of it?"

"There is only one real fault—it is fireproof."

WASHINGTON, D. C.

PRESIDENT MCCOSH lately remarked that he felt that his identification with America had cost him his old remembrance and esteem in literary circles at home:

"There are few who now remember me in my old country, which, though now far from it, I love more than ever. Nothing now written by me would excite any interest in Edinburgh, where a younger generation must do the work assigned them. I may have some little work to do in this country in philosophy, and in Princeton College, and then I must pass away and be forgotten."

ENGLISH NOTES.

BY JAMES PAYN.

I SUPPOSE most people have "inquired at libraries" for Mr. Rider Haggard's "She" by this time (as to buying books nobody has any money for that), and a good many have been, doubtless, disappointed in not getting it. It is a magnificent romance, but with rather a stiffish introduction. The first fifty pages will be "caviare to the general," I am afraid, but after that wall of suet you get to the most delightful treacle. The name of the novel compels a grammatical error in the very asking for it. "Have you got 'She'?" or "I want 'She,'" but when you become acquainted with the lady this little matter sinks into insignificance. Those who desire a domestic tale, with a bread-and-butter heroine, must go elsewhere than to Mr. Haggard's pages. "She" is a ripper, and her method of "blasting," though exceedingly simple, casts all known operations of mining into the shade.

Another book, though by no means standing on the same high ground as "She," merits mention, if only from the circumstance that it has escaped the attention of the critics. Save for one little review, I have not, indeed, seen "The Touchstone of Peril" mentioned anywhere. Yet it is a novel that will rank with the best of any that have had their scenes laid in India. It is a story of the mutiny, and culminates in a fight for life of a handful of Europeans against a host of foes, very naturally as well as dramatically described; but to the more observant reader the characters introduced, and the change in them produced by circumstance, will be its chief attraction. I know nothing of the writer save the name on the title-page (Dudley Thomas); but to find himself thus ignored where eulogy is so plentiful must, I fear, make him rather cynical about the profession of the art of criticism.

As I write the skaters are enjoying their "pastime rare and brief" in the London parks. It is strange how little is known about this amusement of which so much is said. The notion of the swiftness which a good skater can attain is of the vaguest kind; he is generally thought to fly like a bird. In that case the bird must be a swan, to whose movements the skating of Mr. Bob Sawyer and his friends was likened by the young ladies at Dingley Dell. The record of the late championship of the world at Christiania, won by Axel Paulsen, marks only sixteen miles an hour on selected ice, a rate which is easily excelled by a good bicycle rider. I never could skate myself, and am not so disappointed at this result as some will be. There is a good deal of bumptiousness—besides what they get on the back of their heads when they come down—about skaters, and they put a good deal of "side" on. One cannot help wondering now whether the stories of the ice yachts that compete with railway trains in Canada and America are not a little exaggerated. The wind, of course, is an important factor in their case, and perhaps the trains are luggage trains.

The Linnæan Society have just elected the Prince of Wales their president, I suppose out of mere "lichen." It is impossible that a society at once so simple and scientific can stoop to snobbism. The *Standard*, however, assures us that H. R. H. has been from boyhood "a keen student of animal and vegetable life." The scribe when he wrote this must have put his tongue in the same position as Mr. Samuel Weller when engaged in literary composition. In my youth I once kept a dormouse in an ipecacuanha box, and also sowed some seeds of mustard and cress so as to form my initials when they grew up, but nobody ever wrote of me that I was "a keen student," etc., etc.

Mrs. Oliphant is an unequal, or, as the slang of the critic terms it, an in-and-out writer; but she more often soars than sinks. Where she is unequaled is in her stories of the supernatural. She has one of this kind called the "Land of Darkness," in *Blackwood* of this month, which surpasses anything she has done in this way in its eerieness and mystic horror.

It is not often that literary men have to do with Courts of Justice. Captain Pen is on the whole a peaceful person, and would

rather avoid a row than meddle with it. Even the society journals are inclined to let him and his private affairs alone, as not being so likely to interest their readers as the doings of Lady Fitzmarmalade and her co-respondents. Last week, however, Mr. William Black fell a victim to the enterprise of the gentleman who edits "The Feuilleton of Society and Fashion," in a penny magazine called *Bow Bells*. The information he was so good as to supply respecting that justly popular novelist was curious as an instance of the length to which malicious slander will go. Some scribe, as it appeared. connected with the periodical in question, had conceived a grudge against Mr. Black, which constrained him to accuse him in the most offensive terms of close-fistedness, and to invent as an illustration an aunt in North Britain to whom the prosperous novelist had refused half-a-crown a week of alimony. The first accusation, as those who know Mr. Black are well aware, was singularly out of place, but difficult of disproof; the second—the bogus aunt—was disposed of in court to everybody's satisfaction and swept away the first with it. The libel, in short, was as false and contemptible as well could be, nor should I have reverted to it, but for a circumstance which, though mentioned by Mr. Black's counsel, was omitted in the newspaper reports of the case. In the interval between the notice of action and its coming off, Mr. Black received a letter from the libellous scribe, written for the obvious object of blackmailing him. "I have no money," it said, "so you can get nothing out of me, whereas if you bring this action I will publish a biography of you, which is already in preparation, in the United States." It is therefore, just as well that Mr. William Black's many friends on the other side of the Atlantic, should be prepared for the venom of this person, in whatever organ of slander it may appear. I need hardly say that Mr. Black gained his cause—indeed, the case was undefended—and was awarded the modest *solatium* of £100. A London evening paper, which, however, has smarted pretty sharply from actions of libel, and is likely to smart again, thinks the damages too high. The majority of my readers will probably be of the contrary opinion.

There is a pleasant story of etiquette culled from the Royal Records of Spain, how some "sacred majesty" or another got roasted to death because the hidalgo whose mission it was to draw his royal master's chair away from the fire, happened to be out of town, and no one else was empowered to take such a liberty. Officialism in France seems, for absurdity, to be little behind that of Spain to judge by a report of a premature burial case at Saumur, the other day. The undertaker's men, who carried the coffin, were conscious of a knocking from within, but, "being disinclined to create a disturbance," they came to the conclusion (laying their heads together as much as was possible under the pall) to say nothing about it. When the coffin was put down at the grave's mouth, the knocking was heard, however, by everybody, and it was unanimously agreed that the mayor ought to be sent for. A considerable delay naturally took place before the arrival of that official, and when the coffin was opened it was found that its inmate had just expired from asphyxia. I don't think we have anything in the annals of our circumlocution office—though we often talk of being "strangled by red tape"—to beat this.

It is seldom that deaf and dumb couples quarrel so as to create any public scandal; but an instance of the kind took place last week, when, I am sorry to say, it was shown that the gentleman had slapped the lady's face—just as happens among talking people—because she had asked him for money. The magistrate, presumably a married man, expressed his surprise how any man could quarrel with a wife who could not speak, and therefore "nag" at him; but to my mind the occurrence, though deplorable, is only too natural. It is of course very wrong to use strong language, yet there is no doubt that the indulgence of it is a great safety-valve for passion; when the pipes are frozen and the temper is lit, as is the case with an angry mute, the boiler bursts; it is possible, too, that the use of signs may be brought to a great pitch of perfection in the way of exasperation, and possess all the force and twice the point of satire.

The remains of James II have had as unfortunate a fate as that monarch himself when he was alive and together. His body, speaking generally, was embalmed in Paris, and confided to the English Benedictines for deposit in Westminster Abbey, but disappeared during the Revolution. A portion of it was, however, preserved in the Neuilly Convent till 1871, when it was destroyed, with much else, by the Commune. His brains were at that time also supposed to be lost, but they have just been discovered in the gilt bronze urn in which they were originally placed. They were not thought to be of much value in his lifetime, but, of course, have now an historical interest. Side by side with them was a leaden case containing the heart of the Duchess of Perth. This kind of relic needs a partisan, if not a devotee, to appreciate it. Some years ago a man of science and social position in London began to exhibit symptons which caused his friends only too well-grounded fears that he would lose his reason. For the present, however, he appeared safe enough on ordinary occasions, and entertained on a considerable scale; his hospitality especially being shown to foreigners of distinction. One of them, the Comte de V., was his constant guest; and on returning from France after a short absence, he brought back with him something designed for a present to his host (whom we will call C.), which he not unnaturally thought would convince him of the great sense of obligation under which he labored. The count was of very ancient lineage, and among his family treasures possessed nothing he valued more highly than a certain sacred heart—whose heart it was I unfortunately forget, perhaps Bayard's or that of the admirable Crichton, or the Douglas—at all events, the heart of some very distinguished historical personage. It was in a jeweled casket, but of that he thought nothing; what he knew C. would value, as he did himself, was the relic—a little shriveled thing—not even heart *shaped*. Since they had last met, however, C. had got much more eccentric, and though at large, was at times as mad as a March hare. He listened with polite gravity to all the Frenchman had to say in praise of his treasure, and accepting it with gratitude from his reverent hands, exclaimed: "Ha, a lozenge!" and swallowed it in an instant.

Major Nott's new book upon wild animals, while delighting and instructing the reader, will give rather a blow to the popular belief in their comparative value as articles of commerce. It is generally supposed that the lion being "the king of beasts," fetches the highest price, and that the royal Bengal tiger is the next most valuable inmate of our Zoological Gardens. This is not at all the case. You can buy a lion to-morrow for £150, whereas the giraffes have some excuse for carrying their heads so high, for they cost £800 apiece. The hippopotamus was a gift—which is one of the many reasons for not looking him in the mouth—but he cost £1,000 in transport. The elephant and her calf were bought for £500. The dearest animal in the Gardens and the worst-dressed—such a fit in the way of garments, indeed, was never beheld; it was probably ready-made—is the rhinoceros, for whom no less than £1,000 was paid!

One has not, perhaps, a very high opinion of diplomatists—at least if one has known much about them—but the publication of Count Beust's memoirs will give the world a worse opinion of them than ever. Their strong point is supposed to be cynicism—the entertaining a contemptuous view of their fellow-creatures; but the undesigned revelation of their own meanness in this work is very striking. Baron Brunnow, the Russian ambassador in England, for example, seems to have been the most contemptible mixture of the snob and the would-be philosopher that has yet been brought before the public notice. In one of Dean Ramsey's stories a guest is represented as keeping secret the fact of his neighbor having expired at his side at a drunken bout. "The laird," he says, "has been with his Creator these two hours, but I did not like to disturb the harmony of the evening." Similarly, when the Baron's wife died (very undiplomatically, it was true, for it was during the rejoicings over the Duke of Edinburgh's marriage) the Baron kept that quiet, and his lady's dead body in ice, in order that his master, the Czar, should find no slackening in him of dutiful rejoicing. Again, when Count Buest asks the Baron what sort of a man Lord Derby is, he replies: "He has £200,000 a year." To this the Count rejoins: "I did not ask his income, but his character, that I may know how to behave to him." The Baron replies, in what he evidently believes to be philosophic epigram: "Why, how does one always behave to any man with £200,000?" The attire of the two classes is not dissimilar, but it was never more brought home to one's mind how identical flunkeys and diplomatists often are.

It is strange in the very remarkable speech of Prince Bismarck the other day, pressing upon the Reichstag the necessity of the Seven Years Army Bill, that he dropped no single word of the sacrifices it would entail upon the country; he may have been right, and indeed it is probable that he was, in his argument; but this ignoring of the miseries that his plan must necessarily inflict upon domestic life, is terribly significant of "the Man of blood and iron." As a politician he is a sort of exaggeration of the Duke of Wellington, with his "How is the Queen's Government to be carried on?" The reason for which Government is primarily instituted, never seems to cross his mind. He is without one half-penny worth of sympathy with any human being outside the Court and the Army, and his humor is grim indeed. He always speaks of the Emperor's rule as being "a paternal Government."

LONDON, ENGLAND.

Biblical Research.

THE BIRDS OF PALESTINE.

BY SELAH MERRILL, LL.D.,
U. S. CONSUL, JERUSALEM.

THE testimony of travelers with regard to the birds of Palestine is very conflicting. One person will travel through the country, and say: "How very few birds there are. I have seen almost none." Another will say: "The country is full of birds." Much depends upon the season of the year when one visits Palestine, and much more, perhaps, upon one's habit of observation. In fact, Palestine may be said to abound in birds if one counts with such as remain throughout the year those that simply pass through the country. Such of the latter as are caught here are generally reckoned, whether rightly or wrongly, among the birds of Palestine.

The list of birds that have been noticed in Palestine hitherto numbers not far from 350 different species. When one considers the birds or flowers of Palestine, one has to bear in mind the strange physical conformation of the country. In a belt of about one hundred miles in width from east to west we find the sea-coast, the mountain range of Western Palestine, the unusual depression of the Jordan Valley, the long mountain range of Gilead, and the great plateau which stretches eastward from Gilead and southward from Damascus. Here are at least four marked varieties of country, counting the mountain ranges east and west of the Jordan as one, each to a certain degree possessing animal life peculiar to itself. There are birds on the sea-coast which never visit the mountains of Western Palestine or the mountains of Gilead. The same is true of the Jordan Valley. The Jordan Valley is a tropical region where tropical varieties of birds exist.

It is common to associate birds of beautiful plumage with a tropical climate; but in general the plumage of the birds of Palestine is rather dull. There are here a number of birds that should be described in this way, but they are not all found in one locality; some are peculiar to the sea-coast, others to the mountains, and others still to the Jordan valley, so that if one were to visit, for instance, the region about Jerusalem he would see of such birds as we are describing only the roller, the bee-eater, the hoopoe, the jay, and, very rarely, the golden oriole, and these, in fact, only at certain seasons. Some of the chats about Jerusalem have bright plumage, but it is in no way remarkable. On the sea-coast or by the Jordan one would see three kinds of kingfishers, of which the Smyrna kingfisher has very striking and showy plumage; the sun-birds, the flamingo, the egrets, the purple ibis, and the white pelican. Some of the wild ducks, the houbara bustard, the francolin, and a few other birds, while they are not showy as seen from a distance, are remarkable for the fineness and delicacy of the penciling of their feathers when these are examined closely. On the other hand, the jay, to which we have already alluded as a bird of beautiful plumage, is showy in the distance, but when closely examined the feathers are seen to be coarse and the general appearance is rough.

Again, a land of birds is supposed to be a land of song; but as regards Palestine, it is a remarkable fact that it possesses very few song-birds. Jackdaws, crows and ravens call, swallows and sparrows chatter, larks warble forth their happy notes, bulbuls coo in the fondest manner, and a few other birds utter their peculiar notes; but loud and sweet songsters there are none. The great heat of the country and the absence of forests may in part account for this.

One cannot have failed to notice that the writers of the Hebrew Scriptures make almost innumerable allusions to birds and their habits, showing that they were careful observers of such things. The comparisons, symbols, and lessons which they draw from this source are striking and beautiful. Moses was very careful to distinguish between clean and unclean birds (Lev. xi; Deut. xiv), and the prohibition must have been founded upon close observation of the habits of birds in general, assisted, no doubt, by divine guidance. Furthermore the great lawgiver appeals directly to the tender and humane feelings of the Hebrews when he gives directions regarding their treatment of the mother bird when found with her eggs or her young (Deut. xxxii).

It may be noted that the conduct of the inhabitants of Palestine to-day is in direct contrast to the injunctions to which allusion has just been made. Tender feelings for animals of any kind are entirely wanting in their character. Gentle treatment of any living thing is quite unknown. Moreover, as regards the eating of birds and animals, many are devoured which people in civilized countries would never think of eating. A number of those in the list of unclean birds, as found in Leviticus xi, are readily devoured by the natives, and among wild animals they eat the fox and the hyena. There are also people who eat cats. It may be that great poverty has brought the people to a condition of great degradation; but what I have stated above I base upon six years' observation and experience with the natives of Palestine, whose habits in regard to their food have sometimes shocked me. These remarks apply, of course, to the poorer of the town and peasant classes, and to the menial class among the Bedouin.

For a country of such a limited extent, Palestine is one of the most remarkable on the globe for the number of its birds of prey, which is estimated as high as forty-five or fifty species. Most of the large birds of prey are called by the general term of *nisser*, which means *eagle*. Travelers often report that they saw a number of eagles when in reality they saw only vultures. The natives, unless pressed, do not trouble themselves to give definite answers to questions that are put to them by tourists. An answer that will satisfy the questioner is the proper answer. As is very natural it is the peasants and the wild Arabs who distinguish most readily between birds, and who are able to apply to each its appropriate name. The higher classes and the well-to-do people of the large towns care nothing for such things and seldom know one bird from another.

Travelers have frequently said to me: "We saw at such or such a place several very large birds soaring round and round above our camp. Sometimes they would soar very high and again very low quite near our heads." Yes, those are Egyptian vultures. They are often called "Pharaoh's chickens." In the spring, summer, and autumn they are very abundant and always follow Bedouin encampments. They are a most unclean bird and their heads, what one might call their faces, have a hideous appearance.

We have spoken of the fact that most of the birds of the country have their particular seasons, and to one who lives at or near Jerusalem the ravens furnish a striking illustration of this. In the autumn the air seems to be alive with them. They cover the hill-tops, rocks and crags, and hundreds resort every night to the walls of Jerusalem for roosting-places. Perhaps no bird during those months is more common than the raven, while in the spring and early summer a raven about Jerusalem is very seldom seen.

Probably the most abundant of the game birds of Palestine is the partridge, of which there are two kinds. One kind is found about the Dead Sea and in the Jordan Valley but does not ascend to the mountains. It is about one-half the size of the other kind which exists in the valleys and on the plains, but which is found chiefly in the mountainous regions. In the autumn the land seems to swarm with them. The Arabs catch them in great numbers and sell them to the hotels and private houses, for their flesh is highly prized. This is doubtless the kind of partridge to which David refers when he speaks of himself as being hunted by Saul like "a partridge in the mountains (I Samuel xxvi, 20). These birds are easily tamed,

become great pets in a household, and are fondly attached to their masters.

The natives of the country have many devices besides firearms for catching birds, and it may be of interest to mention that among some of the Bedouin tribes falcons are still taught and employed for this purpose. Whenever they entertain important guests, particularly if they are Europeans, to send out their falcons to hunt is one of their standard entertainments.

It could not be expected in a short article to give any elaborate account of the birds of Palestine, and nothing has been now attempted beyond stating a few facts which may be of interest to the general reader. Lists, names, localities, times of nesting, times of migration, and many other characteristics and habits of birds have for the most part necessarily been omitted. We may add that the work of the naturalist in this country, whether we consider its birds, animals, insects, flowers, or fossils, is not yet complete. Much has been done during the past ten or twenty years to increase our knowledge respecting these interesting subjects, but very much remains yet to be accomplished. It may be mentioned that the most extensive work on the Flora and Fauna of Palestine is that of Dr. Tristram, a large quarto volume, published in London by the Committee of the Palestine Exploration Fund in 1884. It is probable that Dr. Tristram and the writer of this article have the two most extensive and complete collections of the birds and animals of Palestine that exist at present, but which of these two collections is the more complete it would be difficult to say.

Fine Arts.

TREASURE TROVE.

BY WILLIAM C. WARD.

In the small gallery of the Royal Institution at Liverpool hangs, crowded on wall-space insufficient for its accommodation, a collection of pictures and drawings of undeniable value and of exceptionable interest; a collection, nevertheless, which, so far as the inhabitants of Liverpool are concerned, appears to be "unknown and like esteem'd." Many of these works were formerly in the possession of William Roscoe, the historian, whose statue, by Chantrey, is placed at the entrance of the gallery. Others, more recently, have been acquired by gift or by purchase, and the whole collection is, to say the least, beyond comparison more worthy of attention and study than the popular exhibition of modern work in the Walker Art Gallery, where the loungers of Liverpool loiter, day after day, in the proportion of a hundred, nay, a thousand, to one of the visitors to the neglected little gallery of Old Masters.

Yet here, in seclusion seldom disturbed, may be seen examples of almost all the great schools of the past—Byzantine, Italian, German, Flemish, Dutch, French, Spanish, and English. It must, however, be allowed that the representation of these schools is very unequal, and, in some instances, very inadequate. Of the Spanish school, for example, there is but one painting of consequence, a fine portrait ascribed to Velasquez. France, again, is but scantily represented; but the "Arcadian Landscape," by Nicolas Poussin, is a host in itself, nor is the "Bacchanalian Scene," by Sebastien Bourdon, unworthy of notice, although, in imitating the manner of Poussin, Bourdon has displayed neither the severe taste nor the breadth of treatment which characterize the work of his great master.

The most considerable production of the English school in the gallery is, perhaps, the series of cartoons by George Romney, which I shall afterward notice; but several good oil-paintings, by English masters, may also be seen here. Among them is a remarkably fine portrait of the artist himself, by James Northcote, the pupil and biographer of Reynolds. The "Classical Landscape" by William Taverner, and the "Waterfall" by George Barrett, senior, possess an interest as the works of two of our earliest landscape painters. Taverner, who died in 1772, was compared by Walpole to Gaspar Poussin—a comparison scarcely justified by the present work, which, though not unpleasing in effect, is labored and mechanical in execution. Barrett's landscape, however, with its vast fall of foaming water, shining afar between the dark tree-trunks in the dim evening light, is greatly superior to the performance of his classical contemporary. This picture was painted for Edmund Burke, the friend and patron of the artist.

The gallery is particularly rich in examples of the Byzantine and Italian schools of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. Two fragments of fresco-paintings, by Giotto, deserve particular notice; the more attractive of the two represents the "Daughter of Herodias," and exhibits the profile of a fair young girl with a pleasing expression of countenance, and yellow hair falling in a plait down her back. Allowing for the imperfect condition of art at that period, the figure must be admitted to possess unusual grace and animation. But the finest, without doubt, of these early productions is a small and well-preserved painting of the Sienese school, by Giotto's contemporary, Simone Memmi (1285–1344). It is executed in distemper on a gold ground, and is the more valuable as genuine works of this master are extremely rare, the National Gallery not possessing a single example. The subject is "Joseph and the Virgin remonstrating with the youthful Saviour on his return from the Temple." On the right of the picture stands the youthful Christ, his arms folded across his breast, against which he presses a volume. St. Joseph stands by his side, gazing upon him with a look in which remonstrance is not unblended with anger; his left hand rests on the Boy's shoulder, while with his right he motions to the Mother, who is seated with a book on her lap, and whose countenance is full of tenderness and mild sorrow. The painting is characterized by extreme delicacy, and the expression of the faces is realized with extraordinary truth and subtlety. That of Christ, however, is the least successful. The artist has evidently attempted to combine with the expression of firmness in his appointed task that of regret for the anguish which his resolution must occasion to his parents; nor can it greatly surprise us if he has partially failed in so arduous an endeavor, and has even imparted to this face an air of sullenness obviously unintended.

Among the examples of the later schools of Italy may be distinguished a small but fine "Pietá" by Mantegna, an admirable head (the artist's own portrait) by Giovanni Bellini, a very quaint piece of "Ulysses and the Sirens," in the manner of Sandro Botticelli, to whom it is ascribed, but scarcely worthy of him, a design in monochrome of "Christ and the Woman of Samaria," attributed to Michael Angelo, and a good painting of "Three Saints," by that great master's pupil, Giorgio Vasari. There are also two or three fairly interesting specimens of Tintoret, of which one, a very vigorous sketch in oils, might, at a casual glance, by its gloom and confusion suggest the Torments of the Damned, though it actually represents the Court of Heaven. To a yet later period belong an agreeable, though in composition not quite satisfactory, little painting of the "Adoration of the Shepherds," by Ludovico Caracci, and a "Magdalen," in the style of Guido, by a lady artist, the accomplished Elizabetta Sirani, who died in 1665, at the early age of twenty-six.

Perhaps to German critics alone would it be possible to conceive any enthusiastic admiration for most of the performances of early German masters which the gallery contains. The most important are those by Holbein, Cranach, and Michael Wohlgemuth, the last named distinguished as the master of Albert Dürer. By Holbein, indeed, we have too really fine and interesting paintings, of which, however, the more considerable, a portrait of Marguérite de Valois, sister of Francis I, has been by some authorities attributed to the French painter Clonet. But in the productions of Wohlgemuth, and those of his school, is manifested to the full that delicate sense of beauty which seems to have been so prevailing a characteristic of the art of mediæval Germany. Questionless, this painter must have been either an observant traveler, or a man of curiously depraved imagination, for it is hardly possible to suppose that within the limits of Nuremberg alone he could have collected so many hideous and repulsive countenances as are here presented to us. The one merit of these paintings lies in their minute finish. Their coloring, though brilliant, is disconnected and inharmonious; sentiment they possess not, and the faces, at best insipid, are more commonly disgusting. A small picture of a nude Venus, reclining on the grass by a fountain, is a good specimen of Lucas Cranach. The figure, indeed, as usual with the early German schools, is clumsy and inelegant, but the painting is very delicate and highly finished, and the background and accessories are beautiful both in composition and in coloring.

Of the Dutch school I will mention only one example, a painting in the highest degree valuable and interesting, not alone by reason of its intrinsic merit, but also on account of the extreme scarcity of works by the master, Lucas van Leyden, of whom Dr. Waagen says that ten genuine works by his hand can scarcely be pointed out in all Europe. Lucas van Leyden, who died in 1533, was a contemporary of Albert Dürer, and, like him, is widely known by his engravings. The subject of this picture is the half-length portrait of a young man, with a landscape background, in which is introduced a group of small figures, illustrating the well-known legend of the conversion of St. Hubert. The treatment combines breadth with delicacy of finish, and the coloring is low in tone (brown predominating), and perfectly harmonious.

By no means the least interesting works in the collection are the eighteen cartoons, by George Romney, which, with two examples of Fuseli, illustrate the achievements of the English school in the field of poetical art. It is generally allowed that in this branch of art English painters have not attained a very high position, yet it cannot, in justice, be denied that some of their performances in this kind are far from inconsiderable. If the ideal pieces of Sir Joshua Reynolds must be confessed inferior to those of the greatest Italian masters, yet their feebleness of invention is to some extent compensated for by the superb technical qualities and splendor of coloring which they display. With Blake, on the other hand, the imaginative faculty was to the full as powerful and as prolific as with any other painter whatsoever; but in his works it is often hindered of its desired effect by his too little reference to Nature, and his weakness in the mechanical part of the art. Fuseli, again, possessed, without doubt, a fertile and vivid imagination, marred, however, not seldom by a sort of Gothic grotesqueness and extravagance. Aiming at the sublime, he sometimes approaches too nearly the ridiculous. And lastly, Romney might probably have achieved a lasting fame as a painter of poetical subjects, had he completed but the half of his numerous beginnings in this kind. His cartoons in the Liverpool gallery are distinguished by a classic simplicity which Fuseli, with all his knowledge of antiquity, rarely, if ever, attains. The subjects are chiefly drawn from the Greek mythology—from the stories of Psyche and of Orpheus, and from the tragedies of Æschylus and Euripides. In addition, we find two allegorical representations of the "Infancy of Shakespeare," a "Death of Cordelia," and a "Descent of Odin," from Gray's well-known translation from the Edda. The average size of the drawings is about four feet by three, and they are executed in a very broad style with black chalk.

The designs are questionless, unequal in point of merit, but in all prevailing characteristics are simplicity and directness, with a severe exclusion of all detail indifferent to the subject. Of the three taken from the legend of Orpheus and Eurydice, the first, in which Eurydice is represented walking by a sedgy stream, is somewhat commonplace, and the *immanis hydra* (whose head, by the way, suggests rather a dog than a serpent) is more ludicrous than terrible. But the succeeding design, in which Eurydice appears fading from her lover's outstretched arms into the shades of night, is finely and poetically conceived. The seven illustrations of the story of Cupid and Psyche are not unworthily of that most exquisite of antique fables, although distinguished rather by elegance and propriety of sentiment than by extraordinary imaginative power. A truly Greek spirit pervades them; indeed, the compositions are sculpturesque in their severe, yet graceful simplicity, and might be carried out almost as well in marble as on canvas. As among the most beautiful may be mentioned that in which Psyche kneels, a humble, imploring little figure, before the stately Queen of the Gods; that in which she receives from Venus the crystal vase which she must fill with the water of Styx; and that in which she wanders, fearful and despairing, on the banks of the gloomy river of the nether world.

Of the remaining cartoons the "Infant Shakespeare nursed by the Muses of Tragedy and Comedy," and "Atossa's Dream" (from the *Persæ* of Æschylus) are especially fine and spirited. The "Death of Cordelia" is feeble, and the "Descent of Odin" indifferent, except for the Vala, whose countenance, as she rises slowly from the depths of the grave, has an expression of awful and unearthly solemnity in a high degree imaginative and appropriate.

The two works by Fuseli, which hang in this gallery, are more pretentious and proportionately less successful than those by Romney. One is a large oil-painting, executed for Mr. Roscoe, and entitled "The Nursery of Shakespeare." The infant poet is straddling across the knee of a woman, probably intended for "the mighty mother," Nature, and encompassed by a crowd of fantastic figures, designed with little dignity and less elegance. Fuseli's heavy leaden coloring, moreover, does not enhance the attractiveness of the performance. The other example of this artist, a drawing in black and white of the "Death of Cardinal Beaufort" (Henry VI, Part II), is more worthy of his reputation. Delirium and despair are truly depicted in the haggard countenance of the dying wretch, who clutches convulsively the pillow with his bony fingers. Though not without its share of Fuseli's customary extravagance, this drawing, it cannot be denied, possesses a power and impressiveness fully in keeping with the terrible nature of its subject, and not unworthy of it.

RICHMOND, SURREY, ENGLAND.

MR. MCWHIRTER is exhibiting in London "Pictures of the Land of Burns and Scott,' which attract much admiration. They are said to have a brilliancy, delicacy, vivid coloring and attractive atmospheric effects that are very telling, and to prove Mr. McWhirter to be one of the cleverest sketchers of the time, though his merits do not go beyond the acme of sketching.

....A wealthy manufacturer of Rheims has given to the museum of that city his fine gallery of pictures.

Science.

BURMAH.

MR. J. A. BRYCE gives in the Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society an interesting account of the country and peoples of Burmah. The various peoples who inhabit this last addition to the British Empire appear to be all of Mongolian affinities, but they differ from each other as widely as do the races of Indo-European stock. Out of the total population, which may be placed at seven millions and a quarter, the true Burmese are about one-half, the rest belonging to the races known as Karens, Kakhyens, Khyens, Shans and Talaing. The whole of these races have, in common with the remainder of the peoples who are now dominant in Indo-China, descended at various periods either from China or from Tibet, and may be considered for the most part as more or less Sinicised aboriginal peoples who have fled southward to escape the political power of China. No two authorities seem to agree respecting the relative dates at which all these various peoples entered the peninsula. The Talaing was certainly in possession of Pegu and Arracan before the Burman, and the Talaing race still forms the bulk of the population in the delta of the Irrawadi and the Sittang. The Talaing is usually considered to be related to the Kolarian of Hindustan. In person he is smaller, plumper, fairer, and less hard-featured than his Burmese conquerors.

Less seems to be known about the Karens than the Talaing, but Lacouperie believes that they were dominant in Indo-China previous to the irruption of the various races of Shans. Mr. Bryce believes that in Burmah they post-date the Tibetans. There are at the present time two very different races within Burmese territory who bear the name of Karens. One of these is the Karennees or Red Karens, so-called from the color of their breeches—a tribe of untamable head-hunters, owning allegiance to no one; and the White Karens, a quiet and inoffensive race inhabiting some districts of Lower Burmah, especially the mountains of Tenasserim.

The Burmese proper are among the oldest of the peoples of the country. Overwhelmed by the Shans they after awhile arose again, and imposed their yoke upon their former masters. As a race they have shown great vitality; while as individuals, though habitually indolent, they are capable of great displays of energy when thoroughly aroused. The Burman is the Parisian of Asia. None can excel him in all the graces of politeness. The good-humored, hard-working but less courteous Shan appears to him a savage. In stature the Burmese are inferior to the Shan, though taller than the Talaing. The great Shan race, though less numerous in Burmah than the Burmese themselves, is now preponderant in the peninsula. The Siamese are Shan, as are the peoples to the north of them, whether paying tribute to China, Burmah, Annam or Siam. Some defect in the Shan character seems to prevent their agglomeration into large masses, and thus it has come to pass that most of their princes are tributary, though it cannot be disputed that the northern Shans of Burmah and the Laos States are the most energetic peoples of the peninsula.

The Kakhyens are a rude people, when compared with the Shans or the Burmese. They inhabit the hilly districts of Assam and northwestern Burmah, and have recently, owing to the weakness of the Burmese power, encroached toward the south. In Assam they are known as Singphos. The Khyens are settled in the mountains between Burmah and Bengal. The Burmese proper are chiefly settled in the upper part of the Irrawadi delta, in a narrow belt on each side of the Irrawadi in Upper Burmah, the upper valley of the Sittang, and the Moo valley, between the Irrawadi and its tributary the Kyendwin.

The total area of Burmah is about 230,000 square miles, and is thus nearly equal the State of Texas. The greater part of this area is uncultivated mountain and forest, and Mr. Bryce states that not above one-seventh even of Lower Burmah is cultivated. The lower part of the combined deltas of the Irrawadi and the Sittang receive 100 inches of rain annually, but this is diminished one-half at the apex of the delta, and the plain of the Upper Irrawadi is deficient in rainfall, and depends for its water supply upon the river.

RECENT surveys in the Pyrenees prove that the Aran Valley is tributary to the Garonne, and that south and southeast of this valley are several ranges nearly 10,000 feet in hight that are not shown upon any map. But the strangest discovery is that of a lake, the largest upon the northern slope of the mountains, lying in a gap between two lines of peaks which, having been approached from opposite sides, had previously been considered identical.

Sanitary.

ILLUMINATING GAS AND ITS RISKS.

WHILE no arrangements can compensate for the impurities of gas, yet as these impurities have much to do with imperfect combustion, very much depends upon the various fixtures and burners. These, too, have a great bearing upon the saving of gas or the securing of the greatest amount of light from the quantity consumed.

The three varieties of burners may be distinguished as those of the (*a*) Argand, bat-wing, and fish-tail varieties. The Argand lamp was invented by Aimé Argand nearly a hundred years ago. The burner is in the form of a ring or hollow cylinder, and so admits a current of air through the center. Thus the flame is between two currents of air and combustion is facilitated. An Astral lamp is only one of the modifications of Argand, based on a similar mode of insuring combustion and aided by a shade or globe in the distribution of the light. The chimney, by confining the hot air within the walls of a cylinder, gives a draft so that the cold air enters equally and rapidly from the bottom, and so gives the requisite supply of oxygen through the center of the flame. In this way there is also a better diffusion of the light. Generally the circle is a ring pierced with holes, and so the air is admitted outside and in the center or even between. This may be said to be a healthy form of burner, since it aids combustion, but it is a great consumer of gas. Mr. Silber, in order better to adjust the air to the fuel or gas offered for consumption, devised an Argand burner of brass and steatite, so that two currents of air pass into the interior of the flame and two on the outside. The opening for the air is so arranged as to give the most brilliant light with the least consumption of gas. The reason for the modification is that while enough air is desirable for the combustion an excess of air over gas or fuel produces imperfect combustion by diminishing temperature. Another modification, Suggs' New London Argand, has its combustion chamber made of steatite also.

It is pierced with holes so arranged as to size and number, that the quantity of gas consumed shall pass out at the least possible pressure so that the oxygen of the atmosphere may combine with the gas by natural affinity only, leaving the nitrogen to pass freely out at the top of the flame. The body of the burner is supported by three tubes. Gleason's Noiseless Argand has a governor attached so as in another way to modify or regulate the pressure. Another important modification is that known as the Siemens' Regenerative Gas Burner. It is constructed so as to heat the air and the gas before they unite. By a mechanical arrangement the heat produced by the combustion of the gas is made to heat the air and gas on their way to the burner. It is only adapted to large dwellings and rooms. Grimston, of England, as also the inventor of the Beacon Light, modify the Argand so as to cause the flame to curve around the margin of the inner cylinder containing the ring of gas tubes and then ascend within an outer chimney. These superheating burners, as they are called, seem to be gaining in favor.

Besides seeking in these and other ways that perfect combustion which aids in purity of air, as well as such dispersion of light as gives the greatest amount for the least cost, we are not to lose sight of the degree of heat, which may effect the head, especially the eyes, as also the character of the light itself. Then this last-named lamp is arranged with a globe suspended from above so that no shadow underneath may interfere. The Albo-Carbon light has naphthaline and hydrocarbon of white color so added as to enrich the gas and modify the steadiness and brilliancy of this light. Dr. Carter, the oculist, speaks very highly of this as a reading light. This light is in use in the largest library of Brooklyn and in various stores. It greatly aids in distinguishing colors. Globes always diminish the illuminating power of the flame, the loss being the least in those having a lower opening of two and a half inches.

The bat-wing is a burner in which the gas escapes through a single slit or cross section. The end or tops are usually of steatite or soapstone. Nickel and iron tips are also used, the size of the slit regulating the gas emitted. The pressure has important bearing on the perfection of the combustion and the amount of gas consumed. Water-gas used in this way causes so much heat that the common lava top is often split by it.

In the fish-tail burner instead of a slit we have two holes facing each other, so that as the gas emerges the two streams come together and the resulting flame is less spreading. What is known as the Bray burner is the best of this kind. It has some advantages over the bat-wing burner. The first danger from gas is its escapement from pipes, as it is explosive. Too often some one takes a candle or lamp to find the leakage and a lost life or an injured face results. The next great peril to health and life is from its inhalation, sometimes intentional but oftener the result of the caution of "blowing out the gas" before going to bed. Oftener still a very small light is left which a whiff of wind afterward blows out and so a discharge is kept up for the night. Turning the stop-cock of the fixture too far is another accident that often causes escapement. When there is a fire to prevent this turning too far it is often made very slight and is so far broken before it is known as to admit of a turning which allows escape. Defective gas-fixtures and gas stoves also have their perils. Add to these the contamination of air by impure gas and imperfect combustion and the catalogue of evils is already too long. But if gas is pure, if all fixtures are properly made and tested, and due caution or precaution is used, illuminating gas is both serviceable and safe. But these cautions need to be well borne in mind.

Personalities.

....When Count von Beust was a young man in diplomacy he dined with King Louis Philippe and the royal circle at an informal dinner. The King carved. The Queen served several dishes. But, unluckily—to quote the Count's own story:

"A plate of ham being passed round a second piece clung to the one I took and fell into the lap of the Queen, who sat next to me, without her noticing it. But I kept my presence of mind and seized the first opportunity, when the Queen was looking the other way, of seizing the piece of ham and hiding it in my pocket."

....Robert Ream, brother to Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the sculptress, recently died at Fort Worth, Tex. He was noted in the Indian Territory for more than twenty years, being an adopted citizen of the Choctaw tribe; a man of nerve, and particularly noted for killing Ben Jones, the worst desperado Indian Territory ever produced. He was never punished for it, the general verdict being that he had performed a righteous act.

....The inventory of the estate of Charles Francis Adams has been filed, and the total property left by him is appraised at $1,026,000. The real estate consists of the Hotel Boylston, the Bijou Theater and adjacent property, and the Adams Building in Boston, and the homestead and other property in Quincy, while the personal is mainly composed of railroad stocks and mortgages upon real estate.

....Walt Whitman has a vivid recollection of General Taylor in New Orleans about forty years ago, "a jovial, old, rather stout, plain man, with a wrinkled and dark yellow face, and in ways and manners the least of conventional ceremony or etiquette I ever saw. He laughed unrestrainedly at everything comical. He had a great personal resemblance to Fenimore Cooper, the novelist."

....On receiving from his friends a purse of $3,000 as a testimonial that during his twenty years of service with the Cunard Line he never lost a life intrusted to his care, or seriously damaged a single vessel under his command, Captain William McMickan said that "his thanks were unspeakably due to Almighty God, who had made his feeble efforts so successful."

....General Boulanger is the son of a poor advocate at Nantes and a beautiful Englishwoman, and in boyhood days is described as "vain and theatrical as now." He had great inclinations toward social life, and worked hard to enter certain circles considered exclusive in the town. He succeeded, and thus began his career.

....Mrs. Spies, who married Anarchist Spies last week is not a Vassar graduate. She was for one year in the preparatory school connected with Vassar College. She never gained admission to the Freshman Class. It is then probable that not much Vassar learning hath made her mad.

....The rich Duke of Leinster will sell Maynooth Castle, along with the estates he is to dispose of, among his tenants. It was at Maynooth that the infant heir of the Fitzgerald line was saved by a pet ape, who carried the little baby away when the house was in flames.

Queen Victoria has conferred a pension from the Civil List, of £100 a year, upon the aged English poet and journalist, Mr. Charles Kent. The Queen is a little out of health, and will go to Aix les Bains, at Easter, with some of her household.

....Dr. Georg Frommann, the celebrated linguist, is dead. At one period of his life he was able to converse with entire facility in forty-nine languages, including dialects. Latin he spoke as rapidly as German.

....The lady celebrated in Brinley Richards' once popular song, "The Maid of Llangollen," has just died. She became the wife of a Mr. Edwards, keeper of the Hand Hotel at Llangollan, and there closed her life.

....Mr. Whistler wore yellow gloves, carried a yellow stick, and showed at his breast pocket a note of yellow on the occasion of the opening of the Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition in London.

Pebbles.

....The dime museum woman, who writes with her toes must make a great many footnotes.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

....You must see about seats for the new opera, Fishy," said Mrs. Fishwhacker to Mr. F. "I saw the librettos at the bookstore to-day." (Horatii Flacci Opera.)

....No sooner is the Reichstag disolved in Germany than the Landtag is opened, and we dare say Ragtag and Bobtail will be along presently.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

....M. L. Holbrook has written a book on "How to Strengthen the Memory." He omits the most fashionable of strengtheners, that of tying a string about the forefinger.—*Life.*

....*First Connoisseur:* "There is a certain ingenuousness about the picture that I admire exceedingly." *Second Connoisseur:* "It is certainly artless, if that's what you mean."—*Tid-Bits.*

....*Bertie:* "Pa, who's that a picture of?" *Pa:* "Father Time, with his scythe." "*Bertie:* "But, Pa, he's nearly bald." *Pa:* "Yes; most old gentlemen are." *Bertie:* "But, say, Pa, I thought Time had a forelock."—*Tid-Bits.*

....Mr. C. F. Keary, we are told, has written an essay for private circulation on the "Evolution of Money, and Heredity and Variation in the World's Coinage." If he wants a good Darwinian-sounding title for his book, he might surely call it "The Origin of Specie."—*Punch.*

....*Gentleman:* "I am sorry, Uncle Rastus, that I can't do anything for you this morning, but charity, you know, begins at home." *Uncle Rastus:* "All right, Mister Smif—all right, sah. I'll call round at yo' house 'bout seben dis ebenin', sah.—*Harper's Bazar.*

....*Conductor:* "Here, my good fellow! Don't you know that if you pull that strap in the middle you will ring both bells?" *Mike:* "Faith, an' Oi know that as well as yerself. But it is both inds ov the car Oi want ter stop."—*The Judge.*

....*Oil Broker* (to former customer): "How d'ye ye do, Mr. Lamb? I am glad to see you looking so well and prosperous." *Mr. Lamb:* "Yes; I've been on the right side of the market now for some months." *Oil Broker:* "What side have you been playing?" *Mr. Lamb:* "The outside."—*Puck.*

....Waiting for her to retract—"Orlando, I didn't see you with Miss Brown at the concert last night." "No, Percy. I'm not calling on her any more. I can't until she retracts what she said the other week." "Ah—what did she say?" "Well, she said I needn't call any more."—*Harper's Bazar.*

....The Maine Legislature has just passed this act: "The dog is hereby declared to be a domestic animal." The Maine dogs are lean, lank and wild, and this bill was introduced for the sake of those convivial legislators who sometimes mistake the dogs for snakes. A copy of the act is to be pasted on every lamp-post of Augusta and Portland.

...."Beautiful sport—beautiful," said the drummer. "Six'y birds in two hours and only missed two shots." A quiet gentleman sitting in a corner of the hotel office, put down his paper, rushed across the room and grasped him warmly by the hand. "Allow me to congratulate you sir," he said, "I am a professional myself." "Professional sportsman?" "No; professional liar."

....When a certain backwoodsman, a score of years ago, was found with a rope around his neck, suspended from a kitchen beam, suspicion attached to his wife with whom he had not been on the best of terms. At the inquest she was sharply questioned. "You say you found him hanging to the beam when you went into the kitchen?" "I do, sir." "Well, why didn't you cut him down?" "Why, law, he warn't dead yet."

....A young lady was sitting with her lover in a charmingly decorated recess. On her knee was a diminutive niece. In an adjoining room, with the door open, were the rest of the company. Says the little niece, in a jealous and very audible voice: "Auntie, kiss me too." I leave you to imagine what had happened. "You should say twice, Ethel, dear; two is not grammar," was the immediate rejoinder. Clever girl.—*Critic.*

Patient: "Tell me candidly, Doctor, do you think I'll pull through?" *Doctor:* "Oh, you are bound to get well; you can't help yourself. The *Medical Record* shows that out of one hundred cases like yours, one per cent. recovers invariably." "That's a cheerful prospect." "What more do you want? I've treated ninety-nine cases, and every one of them died. Why, man alive! you can't die if you try. There's no humbug about statistics."—*Texas Siftings.*

Ministerial Register.

BAPTIST.

BROWN, SEWALL, East Corinth, accepts call to Old Town, Me.

CATONSEN, ADOLPH, Stillwater, accepts call to Clark's Grove, Minn.

HIDEN, J. C., D.D., Lexington, Ky., accepts call to New Bedford, Mass.

JOHNSON, WAYLAND, Chicago, Ill., called to Dalton, Ga.

ROBBINS, G. R., Hoosic Falls, called to Sing Sing, N. Y.

TERRY, G. W., Bloomington, removes to Stinesville, Ind.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BARBER, C. H., inst. in North Manchester, Conn., Jan. 27th.

BLOOMFIELD, FRANK, ord. in West Branch, Mich., Jan. 25th.

BLAKE, S. L., Calvinistic ch., Fitchburg, Mass., called to First ch., New London, Conn.

BLOOMFIELD, FRANK, supplies at West Branch, Mich.

BUTLER, F. E., Hartford Seminary, accepts call to Great Barrington, Mass.

CRANE, H. C., Chadron, called to Hillside ch., Omaha, Neb.

COOPER, S. B., ord. in West Pittston, Penn., Jan. 19th.

DAVIS, W. V. W., Cleveland, O., accepts call to Union ch., Worcester, Mass.

DUSTAN, GEORGE, West Acton, Mass., called to the superintendency of Hartford Orphan Asylum, Conn.

DYAS, J. P., accepts call to Frankfort and Athol, Dak.

EDDY, S. W., Dane Street ch. Beverly, Mass., resigns.

GREELY, FRANK M., Edgartown, called to Roxaiston, Mass.

GRANNIS, G. H., inst. in Third ch., St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 20th.

HOYT, H. N., inst. in Oak Park, Ill., Jan. 25th,

HERBERG, MARCELLUS, German ch., St. Louis Mo., resigns.

JONES, D. E., inst. in Broad Brook, Conn., Jan. 19th.

LAMPREY, HENRY P., Acworth, N. H., resigns.

LEWIS, D. M., Westerville, O., accepts call to Galesburg, Mich.

MERRILL, THOMAS, Baxter, Ia., resigns.

MCMILLEN, W. F., Oberlin, O., accepts call to state superintendency of Sunday-schools.

MEEK, S. W., Wakeman, called to Ravenna, O.

MCCARTNEY, HENRY R., ord. in Argentine, Kan., Jan. 20th.

PENTECOST, G. F., Tompkins Ave. ch., Brooklyn, N. Y., resigns.

REES, G. M., Minersville, Penn., resigns.

RUSSELL, H, H., Oberlin Seminary, called to Berea, O.

SCUDDER, W. H., First ch., Aurora, Ill., resigns.

SCURR, W., Minden, Mich., resigns.

WARREN, W. H, Springfield, called to Central ch, Cincinnati, O.

WEBBER, E. E, Reinbeck, Ia., accepts call to De Soto, Mo.

LUTHERAN.

FINLEY, C. S., Morristown, Ill, accepts call to East Waterloo, Ia.

GRENOBLE, B. F., Oxford Junction, removes to Iowa City, Ia.

HEDRICK, J. M., removes to New Market, Va.

KUHN, LUTHER M., removes to Braddock, Penn.

KOSER, D. T., Riegelsville, accepts call to Arendtsville, Penn.

LAVSEN, Tobias, Greenfield, Minn., called to take charge of Indian school at Wittenberg, Wis.

SHUEY, GEORGE E., takes charge at New Haven, W. Va.

SINGMASTER, J. A., Macungie, Penn., removes to 181 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BATES, A. K., Council Bluffs, Ia., resigns.

BROWNLEE, JAMES, died recently in Carbondale, Ill, aged 75.

BURR, HENRY B., died recently in Dallas, Tex.

CLARKE, L. M., Wolcott, called to St. Peter's ch., Rochester, N. Y.

EADIE, W. A., Beaver, accepts call to Connellsville, Penn.

ELLIOTT, GEO, Newton Hamilton, removes to Fleming, Penn.

EMERSON, CHARLES PAGE, died recently in Philadelphia, Penn., aged 84.

GEORGE, H. W., Topeka, Kan., resigns.

GIBSON, R. P., accepts call to Croton Falls, N. Y.

GILLETTE, C. B., Parker City, Penn., accepts call to Elmira, N. Y.

GREENLEAF, JOSEPH, accepts call to Washingtonville, N. Y.

HILLIS, W. D., McCormick Theological Sem., accepts call to First ch., Peoria, Ill.

HUNTER, A. S., Brownsville, removes to Wilkinsburg, Penn.

IRWIN, A. B., accepts call to Highland, Kan.

LOCKER, GEORGE, died recently in Philadelphia, Penn.

LORIMER, S. W,, called to Wilton ch., Chicago, Ill.

MALCOM, J. M., Clarenda, Ia., called to Chicago, Ill.

MCCOMB, GEO. B., Ulysses, removes to Middle Branch, Neb.

NEVIN, W. G., accepts call to Sharon, Penn.

NIBLOCK, J. H., Cedar Rapids, Ia., resigns.

RAYMOND, A. V. V., Plainfield, N. J., accepts call to Fourth ch., Albany, N. Y.

Music.

A SUGGESTION TO THE METROPOLITAN OPERA-HOUSE.

It is evident that the great enterprise, resources and success of the Metropolitan Opera-House may before long open to the management a curious dilemma—that of repertoire. For a work to be suitable for representation in New York's great theater, it is evident that certain qualities are indispensable to an extent that few opera-houses in the world must examine so strenuously. The opera must be of large musical dimensions—generally speaking, grand opera, *opera seria*, with elaborate and sonorous scoring. It must be spectacular in a high degree. It must either be, literally, a German opera—composed quite in the German style, and to a German text, or else it must be of that eclectic and broad scope which gives it an acceptable interpretation by German singers, vocally trained according to the standards of German dramatic singing. Wagner—and in mentioning him two-thirds of the material seems summed up—Meyerbeer, a half-dozen isolated French and Italian masterpieces—"Faust," "La Juive," "William Tell," "Masaniello," and the like—can be thus properly introduced to give variety to the season.

But even by culling more generally than has yet been needful, the catalogue for our great opera-house to draw upon is remarkably limited. In grand opera of the sort it wants, modernity or a sympathy with contemporary development of music is a *sine qua non*. As a Milesian might put it, modern things are all too recent, and have not had time to accumulate. Those interesting works of the classic or romantic schools which German opera-houses of note utilize, by Gluck, Mozart, Von Weber, Märschner, Spohr cannot be advantageously brought forward. Even "Fidelio" is not heard at its best in the huge auditorium, Brüll's, "Golden Cross," a charmingly written piece, with some fairly broad effects, seems lost somewhere between the *rampe* and top-balcony. Of Wagner there are just three music-dramas and the "Flying Dutchman" left to be produced. Two of the music-dramas in question are likely to be dubious additions unless, in course of a cycius. The "Flying Dutchman" might suffer as much as it gained. Outside of Wagner, the operas that either can or ought to be produced, are Von Weber's "Euryanthe"; with some special care his "Oberon"; Meyerbeer's "Star of the North"; Spohr's "Jessonda," and perhaps his "Faust"; Gluck's "Armida"; Berlioz's "Les Troyens" and "Fall of Troy"; and Rubinstein's "Feramors." These are well-nigh all the additions that occur to us at present, in operas that, as it were, have attained their majority. As to selections from the stock of distinctly recent works, the brilliant but superficial music of the French lyric stage of the day is almost the only direction in which material offering most of the right characteristics can be found. There is "The Cid" of Massenet, Reyer's "Sigurd," Saint-Saëns "Henry VIII," even Paladilhe's "Patrie," and a few others more or less of the music-drama order. In almost each case the book has yet to be put into German, and there will be other obstacles to overcome

The music of the future, in the judgment of many, is to come to us from Russian composers. The Russian opera, Rubinstein's works excepted, is yet too national for consideration in this country. The same may be said of sundry powerful Polish and Hungarian tragic pieces (including those of Moniusko), Italy is out of the field, of course, except as to "Aida," "La Gioconda," and a very few like operas, just Italian enough to come with no very good grace from Teuton throats, as we have lately realized significantly. So much for the outlook on what may be counted an interesting predicament.

Now there is one German opera which, we believe, the Metropolitan management can, without difficulty, add to their repertoire. Thereby they will not only gain an important and valuable work, precisely such as they want, but they will also attract to themselves and to its production the interest of all Germany and the musical world. This is the more singular statement, as the work was written sixty years ago! It lies at this hour, we believe, safe and sound, and covered with unmerited dust, in the library of the Royal Opera at Berlin. It is the almost unknown "Agnes Von Hohenstaufen," of Spontini. It was his latest and, by all testimony, incomparably his greatest work; one so diverse from any of its predecessors from the composer's pen that it ought to be triumphantly brought out of the closet in which "Cortez," "The Vestal," and "Olympia" are quietly taking their long nap of oblivion. The name of Spontini will scarcely be counted one to conjure with by a good many critics. He died in 1851. His brilliant, pompous career is long since only a matter of print. The enormously spectacular splendors of his once famous works one reads of much as he does of the glittering show wasted on some forgotten Italian operatic pioneers a centur before him. Much of the dignity or passion or pathos of his bulky scores would seem to our audiences too much like noisiness, inflated pedantry and sentimentality. "Olympia" might be successfully revived, with a good deal of modification; "Cortez" given readily and we think acceptably; and the "Vestal" is hardly so applicable, as being exceedingly an Italian grand opera. Coupled to the purely musical reasons for the shelving of Spontini's best-known lyric works, over which Berlin and Germany were so excited up to *circum* 1840, the expensive and extravagant mounting considered necessary by him was a powerful factor. His stages were flooded with gorgeous effects of color and light, mechanical illusions, processions, Orientalism, and every resource which could enhance a strong score, or gild a meretricious one. In *mise en scène* demands, Spontini was the great anticipator of Meyerbeer (who owed him much), of Wagner, and of Goldmark.

But Spontini anticipated them in their better characteristics, those truly musical. There is no doubt that, with all his weaknesses, he was an extraordinary and vigorous musical intelligence, and a composer immensely in advance of his day—a genius in opera. How strikingly his personality was like Meyerbeer's and Wagner's, and how it pervaded his musical work we can discern from the following paragraph by one of his biographers:

"He never rested till each part was reproduced exactly as it existed in his imagination, which itself had to be cleared by repeated experiments. Inconsiderate and despotic toward his subordinates he wearied his singers and band to death by endless repetitions, his rehearsals not unfrequently lasting from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M., or from 5 P. M. till eleven o'clock at night. . . . If scenery or costumes which had been expressly prepared did not please him, he ordered others, regardless of cost. Being a true dramatic artist, his eye was as keen on the stage as his ear in the orchestra, and everything, down, to the smallest accessories, must be arranged to express his ideas. . . . In choosing his actors he not only studied voice, temperament and dramatic skill, but was most particular about appearance. A distinguished bass-singer, recommended to him by Dorn for high-priest parts, was not even allowed to open his mouth, because he was "at least a foot and a half too short." He insisted on the complete fusion of the vocal and instrumental, the dramatic and the musical elements, and demanded from the chorus as well as the solo singers an entire absorption in their parts. His love for the grandiose and the awe-inspiring led him to employ all the resources of decoration, and what seemed enormous masses of musicians, singers and dancers, and also to employ the strongest accents and most startling contrasts."

To return, however, to the *gravamen* of this article. "Agnes von Hohenstaufen" stands apart from anything else Spontini wrote; and it shares the fate of many a masterpiece in being forgotten with things that the world can better spare. Spontini composed it between 1827 and 1829, with incessant application, putting aside all his previous conceptions of lyric writing and his Italian fetters. It was produced on June 12th of the year last named and revived after his careful revision in 1837. It created a profound musical sensation among his acquaintances. But the wave of romantic opera was rising higher and higher. Von Weber's star was too much in the ascendant. Popular taste had veered. The very work most worthy of permanent approval was relatively unsuccessful. In great surprise, Spontini withdrew the piece. He was growing old. He believed he had made a mistake in changing his style. Critics assured him he had made a mistake—almost unqualifiedly. They were full of Weber and the new school. "Agnes von Hohenstaufen" was relegated to the library—where it lies.

Some six years ago Dr. Philip Spitta, of Berlin, when asked to prepare his biography of Spontini, had occasion to hunt up the manuscript score of the opera. Dr. Spitta was much surprised at what he discovered in it. The following is his condensed expression of opinion. Coming from so impartial and eminent a critic it deserves careful attention. It sums up the facts to which for some time we particularly have desired to invite the attention of Director Stanton, Mr. Seidl, Mr. Damrosch, and those others particularly interested in the repertoire of the Opera-House:

"He [Spontini] set to work with the seriousness which was his main characteristic as an artist; read, studied, and did everything to imbue himself with the spirit of the epoch, *one wholly foreign to anything he had before attempted*. The libretto, in its final form, was a good one, on the whole. The scene is laid at Mayence, during the reign of the Emperor Henry VI, of Hohenstaufen, and the plot turns on the factions of the Guelphs and the Ghibellines. Here Spontini was again in his element—the grand historical drama of 'Cortez' and 'Olympia.' The work is of a wholly different stamp from 'Nurmahal' and 'Alcidor,' and deserves to be ranked with his Paris operas. In grandeur of conception it equals and occasionally surpasses 'Olympia.' The latter half of the second Act is a colossal production unparalleled in operatic literature. It would be impossible to add one iota to the passion which rages through the scene, or to pile up one additional element in the music without sacrificing all clearness in the component parts. The novelty of the local coloring, so distinct from that of 'Cortez,' 'Olympia,' or 'Alcidor,' is admirable. Gloomy, forceful and melancholy, all indicates the spirit of the heroic age. The music, too, is thoroughly German, the harmonies richer and more satisfying, the melodies quite national in character, isolated passages recalling Spohr and even Weber, though without anything like servile imitation. Could anything be more characteristic than the German waltz in the finale of the first act? The French knights and troubadours, who contrast with the Germans, are equally well defined. The music is throughout the result of an entire absorption in the dramatic situation and characters, (as for instance, the Nuns' Chorus in Act II); a comparison of it with the sentimental ballad-like effusions of even good German composers under similar circumstances will serve to accentuate the difference between them and Spontini. Neither is there any sign of exhaustion of inventive power. The stream of melody flows as freely as ever; indeed, there is a breadth, an *élan*, a fire in some of these melodies to which he rarely attains in his earlier operas—instance the terzette in the second Act: 'Ja, statt meines Kerkers grauen,' and Agnes's solo 'Mein König, droben.' The critiques of the day were most unjustly severe; but, though the music was never published, the manuscript score exists, and an examination of it will fully bear out all that we have said. It is not too late to form an impartial judgment, and Germans should recognize that they have a duty to perform to 'Agnes von Hohenstaufen' as the only opera which deals worthily with a glorious period of German history. When this has been fairly acknowledged, it will be time enough to look out for its defects."

Such is Dr. Spitta's explicit testimony. We believe it will be found that it is more than relatively a German opera, with a strong German text, a historic opera, a spectacular opera, one of a distinct dignity of music and chronologic importance—practically unknown to the present epoch yet of a very close sympathy with its tastes—apparently exactly adapted for this opera-house and its company, and to be had almost for the asking. Will it not be well for the Direction to have some trustworthy person go to the Berlin Opera Library this spring, when arrangements are making for next season, and (without forgetting "Cortez" and "Olympia") examine carefully the score, and then, unless some objectionable elements should unexpectedly be discovered, secure "Agnes von Hohenstaufen" for presentation in the Metropolitan Opera-House in 1887-1888, or during the succeeding season?

Such is our suggestion

Literature.

The prompt mention in our list of "Books of the Week" will be considered by us an equivalent to their publishers for all volumes received. The interests of our readers will guide us in the selection of works for further notice.

RECENT WORKS ON ECONOMIC THEORY.*

It is an ungracious task to write a criticism of a book like Professor Clark's "Philosophy of Wealth." It has decided merit in certain lines. Its purpose is good. It is animated by a sincere endeavor to do justice to the different schools of thought, and to the different motives which regulate human action. Parts of it are able and original, and present important principles of political economy and political science, more clearly than has been done anywhere else.

Yet the book as a whole, is unsatisfactory; all the more so on account of the extravagant claims which some of its admirers have made in its behalf. Professor Clark, himself, makes no such claims. He does not pretend to have reconstructed economic science. But in view of the greatness which some have tried to thrust upon him, it becomes a matter of importance to show where the errors of the book really lie. We should perhaps, rather say, its inconsistencies; for there is scarcely an error in one part that is not refuted in another. It almost seems as if the author had a double personality, and that the beginning of the book was chiefly written by Dr. Jekyll, while the hand of Mr. Hyde was the controlling one in the end.

Much of what he says on the theory of value, is remarkably good. His conception of the relativity of wealth is at once strong and sound. He seems to have made an independent discovery of the fundamental relation between value and utility; for we are justified in assuming—on account of his claim of the discovery as a new one—that he had not read Jevons' "Theory of Political Economy." With the similar developments of the same principle by Walras and Jenkin, he is obviously unfamiliar at present; or he would have given a somewhat different form to his chapter on the law of demand and supply. In spite of these drawbacks, almost all that he says in these chapters is good.

It is, therefore, with great surprise that we find him in other parts of the book, falling into the crudest socialistic fallacies, with regard to the nature of wealth. "All labor" he says, "creates wealth." This is a most extraordinary statement to be made by a man of his position and authority. He must know that there are a great many things produced by labor whose final value is less than that of the raw material from which they were made. If he accepts his own theory of the relativity of wealth, it is hard to see how he can for an instant make a statement of this kind. Yet he not only makes it, but he puts it prominently at the beginning of a paragraph, and he accepts a great many of the worst inferences which may be fairly drawn from this position.

For instance, he says that "wealth is legitimately acquired by the operation of production, and not by that of exchange," and that "what is ordinarily termed a good bargain, is, morally, a bad bargain. It is unequal, and good for one party only." Let us see precisely what he means by this. A good bargain is where a man gets a great deal of advantage in proportion to the amount of labor which has been put upon the article which he purchases. Why can he do it? Probably because there has been an over-supply of that article either in general, or in the particular market. Now, if, as Professor Clark says, all labor created wealth, there would be a real injustice done. It is unquestionably hard for the man who has done work to get no equivalent for it. But what does he propose to do? Would he forbid the buyer to take advantage of the favorable condition of the market? That would make matters worse instead of better; it would prevent the surplus product from being disposed of at all. The cheap sale of any such over-supply, may involve a loss, and perhaps an undeserved hardship to the individual who has made the goods. To society as a whole, it is a benefit. It relieves the temporary congestion of the market. More than that: it is the way in which the warning is given to the individual not to make the same mistake over again in the future.

Now, Professor Clark is so impressed with the hardship of what has been already done by the individual himself, that he does not see the advantage to society of obtaining a market for its superfluous goods, nor the necessity of thus giving warning, in order that further production may be better adapted to the wants of the community. Nor *can* he see it, as long as he is willing to admit for a moment that "all labor creates value." If this were true, the socialists would be right, and he would be wrong, in any counter-considerations which he might have to offer in opposition to their views.

He paves the way for admitting another set of socialistic fallacies, by a curious confusion between men's desires and the actual facts. "Wants" he says "are quiescent when the object of desire is unattainable." Tested by practical experience, this seems a rather extraordinary statement. Yet it is on this premise that a great deal of the socialistic reasoning is based. If people *know* that things are unattainable, they do not generally try to get them. But that is another matter. A great many of the schemes of social reformers are neither more nor less than efforts after the unattainable. They claim that if people want a thing enough, it proves that they can get it, and if Mr. Clark were to admit his own premise consistently, he would find it impossible to meet their argument.

In the conflict between his sound theory of value, and his unsound estimate of trade, he becomes inconsistent with himself (the Italics are ours):

"Ten men offer similar articles in the market and we buy from one of them; but we have no words with him. If he demands too much, we shall buy from another; he knows this, and the knowledge forestalls the excessive demand. The tacit recognition of the presence of several buyers on the one hand, and of several sellers on the other, is a substitute for much argument. In retail traffic bargains are made with a minimum of 'higgling'; *the competition preceding actual purchases takes away the root of strife*."

"The man who, in Germany, France or England, should go from shop to shop to find whose prices were the lowest would be, if not turned out of doors, at least treated in such a manner that he would go and not return. A certain survival of the mediæval code, the tradition of a time when the just price was the legal rule, has prevented the men of these countries from living up to the logic of the competitive system in its final stage. In America we are more consistent: *we accept the results of a degenerate competition, greatly to the detriment of our morality.*

Which of these is right? Clearly the first. A man who suggests the system of "higgling" which prevails in Germany, as being preferable to the personal independence of American retail dealings, and to the system of fixed prices which we enjoy, either lacks all sense of the value of personal independence, or else forgets it in the heat of his indignation against certain trade methods now prevalent. The latter is probably the case with Mr. Clark. He feels so seriously certain existing evils, that he does not see that they are the fault of human nature as a whole, rather than of our present business methods; and he holds up as an example of something better, other systems, past or present, which have really proved far worse.

Another instance of confusion deserves notice, which may not do as much harm as those already mentioned, but which shows an almost equal misapprehension of the relation between society and the individual. "An exchange," says Mr. Clark, "involves first, a bargain, and secondly, a double transfer of commodities. The bargain involved in the transfer is not a part of it. The fixing of the rate at which two commodities shall be exchanged, is antecedent to the act which changes the ownership of the articles. The fixing of a rate of exchange is an act in social distribution, while the double transfer of the commodities themselves, is all that, in the last analysis, there is in the process of exchange."

*The Philosophy of Wealth. By John B Clark, Professor of History and Political Science in Smith College Boston: Ginn & Co., 1886.

Elements of Economics. By Henry Dunning McLeod, Two volumes. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1881—1886.

The Postulates of Political Economy. By Walter Bagehot. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1885.

Now this is a reversal of the order of things. The distinction is a good one, but it is the transfer of ownership which depends on the social sanction, while the rate of exchange is largely fixed by the necessities of the persons themselves. The former can be affected by law, but not the latter. You may prohibit slavery, for instance, which is a particular kind of transfer of ownership, but if you allow slavery, you cannot do very much by statutory enactment to determine the price for which a slave shall sell. And when Mr. Clark says that the fixing of the rate of exchange is an act in social distribution, he lays himself open to a most serious misunderstanding.

We have not space to deal with other points in detail; to give the praise which they deserve to his chapters on the Basis of Economic Law, and on Non-Competitive Economics. We have, we frankly admit, touched upon the weaker sides of the book. But when men like Henry C. Adams, or Washington Gladden, speak of this as a standard American work on economic science, it becomes us to protest against a series of admissions, which, if once allowed, would put the extreme socialists in the right, and every one else in the wrong.

The characteristics of Mr. McLeod's work are in striking contrast to those of Professor Clark. It is the work of a banker instead of a philosopher. His mental vision is narrower; but within the range of his own province his sight is keener and his grasp firmer. He is nothing if not consistent. He measures everything by a common standard of pounds, shillings and pence, and treats it as an item in a bank account. With him, the great problems of the day are "Credit, Banking, and the Foreign Exchanges." Labor and capital, land tenure, and extension of Government activity, have come up since his best days of work, and lie outside of his immediate theme.

In McLeod's system, personal characteristics are included in wealth; credit is an important form of capital; the rate of interest is, in the vast majority of cases, the market price paid for debts. A treatment so technical as this will have the effect of repelling the general reader; but to the trained economist, it is of great value. For the author's practical experience of the problems which he treats, gives him the means of bringing his conclusions to the test of fact; and however much we may dislike his use of language, or object to his narrowness of view, we shall find his half-truths exceedingly true as far as they go. In fact, he often emphasizes precisely that half of the truth which other writers have overlooked.

There is one respect in which McLeod and Clark stand nearer together than would at first sight seem possible. The man who will include nothing in his science except what can be measured in money, ends by stretching his measure in such fashion as to make it cover every variety of rights and motives. In actual practice, McLeod makes more of the legal elements in conduct, and Clark makes more of the moral elements. McLeod is more systematic, Clark more in sympathy with the better feelings of the present day. But each in his own way, is striving to make the science more comprehensive—striving to make it an inductive science of human nature and of social distribution.

"So long as writers on political economy do not clearly see, and so long as readers do not at all see the limits of what they are analyzing, the result will not satisfy either." These are the words of Walter Bagehot, whose untimely death involved an irreparable loss to political economy. His writings, though fragmentary, are of the very highest value, and it is much to be regretted that he did not live to complete a systematic work. He combined the experience of a practical, business man with the habits of philosophical reasoning, and his book, while taking in some respects a position midway between that of the two others, has a definiteness which both of them lack.

Like McLeod, he knew his ground by experience. Like Clark, he knew that the world was wider than the daily rounds of his duties. He knew how to distrust the "vision of universal theory." He knew that his science was not a questionable thing of unlimited extent, but a most certain and useful thing of limited extent. And he sought to define its objects, not by extending it as widely as possible, but, as he himself expresses it, by marking its frontier. Even in the fragment before us, he shows a width and depth of historical knowledge, which few of the so-called historical school can equal. He shows how far we have at the present day free competition of labor and capital; just how much of modern economical science is universal in its application, and how much is peculiar to a few nations, or to the present time.

Not the least remarkable thing in the whole book is his justification of the deductive method, combined as it is with the use of a number of facts which few of those who pretend to employ deduction, have at command. And it is not too much to say, that the views of method brought out in the opening chapter of this book, ten years ago, in opposition to the school of thought then prevailing in Germany, and directed particularly against certain statements of Gustav Cohn, have to-day been adopted by the leading German economic writers, in theory and practice, and by none with more fruitful results than by Cohn himself.

....The third number in the "International Education Series," edited by Wm. T. Harris, LL.D., is *The Rise and Early Constitution of Universities, with a Survey of Medieval Education*, by S. S. Laurie, LL.D., Professor of the Institutes and History of Education in the University of Edinburgh. This is a manual which, for its purpose, cannot be praised too highly. It presents in a clear, succinct and interesting manner the best results of the prolonged studies which the author himself and other special students have given to the history of education from the Greek and Roman period down to the development of the modern conception of the university. On the question whether Christianity exercised a favorable or unfavorable influence on education, Professor Laurie takes a middle position. He concedes that it was fatal to the old Hellenic education, but that it rebuilt, on a foundation of its own, in a more democratic and popular form. The decay of the old Hellenic schools was not due to their being impoverished, but to their failure to supply what the times needed. Nor was it neglect on the part of the governments. Professor Laurie points out the curious fact that, from the time the governments began to take interest in education, genuine philosophic ardor and literary productivity began to decline. Mr. Laurie makes a very satisfactory account of the chaotic period from the birth of Charlemagne to the end of the eleventh century. He finds the first springs from which the modern university took its rise in the beginning of the twelfth century. Here again Mr. Laurie takes a middle course between the secularists on the one hand, and those who contend for the ecclesiastical origin of the university. His work is a study of the movements out of which the great typical mediæval universities of Bologna, Naples, Paris, Oxford, Cambridge, Prague and others grew. The whole study is managed so as to yield the largest and best results for modern students, and will be found especially useful in assisting them to understand the methods, principles and studies which have come to hold the ground with such prescriptive authority. (D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.)——A good manual for teachers of limited experience and training is *Courses and Methods. A Handbook for Teachers of Primary, Grammar and Ungraded Schools*, by John T. Prince, Agent of the Massachusetts Board of Education. The object of the manual is not to direct *what* but *how* to teach. The method is of more importance than the subject studied, and this is a matter as to which the experience and training of the teacher serves him well. The object of this manual is to put the author's experience at the service of his readers, and to lay down courses and methods for all departments of study up to the Grammar schools, pointing out the order to be followed, the approximate amount of work to be done in any given time, and to give a simple and direct introduction to the best methods of organization, teaching and discipline. Ginn & Co.: Boston. 85 cents.——*Practical Pedagogy; or, How Shall my Child be Taught* is an attempt to illustrate the science of teaching on the simplest terms of the Frobel or object-lesson method. Mrs. Louisa Hopkins, the editor, is the teacher of normal methods in the Swain Free School, New Bedford, and the author of several good educational books. We find nothing new in the manual before us, and can accept the theory on which it is written only in strict limitation to primary and elementary work. The volume is composed of papers published in the *Primary Teacher*. They are reports of actual work with a class of children whose subsequent progress is appealed to by the author in justification of the soundness of the method. (Lee and Shepherd. $1.50.)

....The natural supplement of the Ante-Nicene Library is the publication of *A Select Library of the Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers* for which arrangements were made while the first series was in progress. One volume has already appeared, containing the Life and Work, Confessions and Letters, of Augustine. It was edited by Professor Schaff, under whose scholarly direction the entire publication is made. The second volume, just published, contains from the same Latin father the City of God and the Christian Doctrine, and is edited by the Rev. Marcus Dods, D.D. The six following volumes will complete Augustine; and the five remaining volumes of the "First Series" will be devoted to Chrysostom. It is intended to issue the whole work in two series, the second to contain selections from the Greek and Latin fathers, seventeen of the former, and thirteen of the latter being represented in the prospectus. The "First Series," alone has thus far been arranged with entire definiteness. It is based on the Oxford Library edited by Pusey, Keble and Newman, and the translations of Augustine by Dr. Dods in the Clark Edinburgh edition. Dr. Schaff has undertaken the editorial direction of this work by a special arrangement with the English publishers and copyright owners. It is expected that this edition will be the most complete ever issued. It will certainly contain some most important and interesting works which are contained in no other. It will be embraced in all in about twenty-five volumes at a subscription price of $3.00 each. Opening with Augustine it will present next the works of Chrysostom, the Church History of Eusebius and the writings of Athanasius, coming down to Photius in the Greek series, and to Gregory the Great in the Latin. It will furnish English students of all schools, sects and churches with a completer, more systematic and cheaper apparatus for the study of ancient Christianity than any now in existence. Though based on the work of Episcopal scholars in England and Presbyterian in Scotland, the plan cannot be completed without a large amount of original, independent, and difficult work specially employed for this edition. The patristic commentaries on the Old Testament will be wholly omitted, and their place supplied by more important and interesting matter not contained in the Oxford or Edinburgh editions. The volumes are uniform in size with those of the Ante-Nicene Library and resemble them in all points except that they do not contain as many pages.

....The late Dr. Daniel D. Whedon was a man to be admired and wondered at. For the twenty-eight closing years of his life, during the last of them always heavily embarrassed with feeble health and sometimes supposed to be actually sinking into the grave, he held the *Methodist Quarterly*, which he edited, in the front rank, and enriched it not only with his own incomparable brief surveys of the quarter, but with contributions of great merit on a striking variety of subjects. It has been proposed by his friends to rescue these papers from the oblivion in which they lie scattered as they are through the pages of the *Review*, and to bring them within the reach of the readers for whom they were written, by publishing a selection from the number in a permanent form. The result is two 16mo volumes uniform in size and form, of which the first consists of selections from the *Review*, arranged in appropriate departments. The companion volume is made up of the author's longer productions, and is entitled, *Essays, Reviews and Discourses*. It contains also a biographical sketch. (Phillips & Hunt. $1.25 per vol.)

....The American reprint of the Edinburgh edition of *The Ante-Nicene Fathers*, revived and rearranged by Bishop A. Cleveland Coxe, is complete in the eighth volume, published by The Christian Literature Co., Buffalo. This volume brings to its close a labor which has made accessible to American students the great mass of the ante-Nicene patristic literature of the Church. In many important respects, which we have pointed out from time to time in the progress of the publication, this edition is a decided advance on the Edinburgh. This is especially true of the closing volume, the laboring oar in the editing of which has fallen to Professor Riddle, of Hartford. This volume is a library of the apocryphal patristics, which in their way supply an important link in the chain of historical study. The present volume contains I. "The Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs"; II. "The Excerpts of Theodotus"; III. "Two Epistles Concerning Virginity"; IV. "Pseudo-Clementine Literature"; V. "Apocrypha of the New Testament"; VI. "The Decretals"; VII. "Memoirs of Edessa and Ancient Syriac Documents"; VIII. "Remains of the Second and Third Centuries."

....We have called attention in a previous number to the *Gospel Manual*, by Samuel Slocombe, as a very successful attempt to incorporate the text of the four evangelists into one continuous narrative. His attempt, though the latest, is by no means the only one. We have before us the second edition of an English work made on the same principle, *The Monograph Gospel*, "arranged in one continuous narrative in the words of Scripture, without omission of fact or repetition of statement, by G. Washington Moon, F. R. S. L. (A. D. F. Randolph & Co. 80 cents.) Without disparaging Mr. Slocombe's work, we may place this alongside of it as an independent attempt to reach the same end. In our notice of Mr. Slocombe's *Gospel Manual* we did not intend to be understood as implying that a faithful effort was not made to present each fact in all the varying light of Scripture; but that in breaking up the separate narratives and reconstructing them something is necessarily lost. It should have been added in justice to Mr. Slocombe, that he has been remarkably successful in getting into his one text all the side lights of the separate gospels. This is quite as difficult a task as to decide on the harmonistic order. Mr. Moon's *Monograph Gospel* is a convenient pocket edition. The second edition is rearranged under dates, so as to be completed in daily reading four times a year. Marginal references have been added to identify every passage in the A. V. An index shows where the subject of every verse in the four gospels may be found in this work.

....The Rev. Andrew Murray, author of "Abide in Christ" and several other similar works, has published a volume of earnest pleadings and suggestions for parents on the consecration of home life. *The Children for Christ*, is arranged in the form of daily meditations of which the volume contains fifty-two in number, each on its separate topic, and all arranged systematically to illustrate first the Old Testament teaching and then that of the New Testament. The volume is simple and direct in style, and its faithful use would be sure to result in a deepening of Christian life in the home and in an awakening to responsibilities that are often passed without notice. (S. B. Briggs, Toronto, $1.00.)——From the Holiness Book Concern, Reading, Mass., we have a new *Life of John Wesley. Written from a Spiritual Standpoint*, by the Rev. Edward Davies. The peculiarity of this "Life," so far as we can ascertain, lies in the words "written from a spiritual standpoint." The facts in general stand as they have been presented, with the rather important exception that the author believes that Mr. Tyerman, in his standard biography has gone too far a great deal in admitting facts against Wesley, and endeavored to correct his excess of candor. For the rest the peculiarity of this "Life" lies in the prominence given in it to the the doctrine of holiness and sanctification, as preached and practiced by Wesley. (Price fifty cents, in paper.)

....The Rev. J. R. Macduff, D.D., of Scotland, is the author of a devotional manual published thirty years ago and of which fifty-five thousand have been sold. Yielding to the pressure of friends he has prepared a new one adapted, it is believed, to the changed conditions of family life—*Morning Family Prayers for a Year*. This manual contains only a form of prayer for morning worship. The service for each day is prefaced with an appropriate Scripture selection which is made to have a direct bearing on the form of prayer for the day. The prayers are not modeled on any traditional liturgies. They have the rich Scotch simplicity and dignity. Each prayer is supposed to close with the Lord's Prayer and the benedictory petition "The Grace of our Lord," etc. It would be well also to include in these forms some simple litanies to include common prayers to be used in every home and every day, such as the prayer for rulers, for the Church, for schools, colleges, for all classes of men, for children, and especially for the home. (Robert Carter & Brothers. $2.00.)

....A tract of about the length of an average sermon, replete with comforting and helpful thought, and put in a mellow, imaginative form which cannot fail to rivet attention, is *Shut in*, by the Rev. Dr. Wm. M. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle. The form in which it is published by the Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph & Co., is as finished and beautiful as the text.——A new edition of *Fellowship. Letters Addressed to my Sister Mourners*, is published by the Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. If ever neat printing and manufacture helps a book, it is when that book is to go into the hands of readers in affliction. The author of this book is to be congratulated on the beautiful simplicity of her volume. It is refreshing and comforting to look on the page. The letters are full of mellow wisdom, and that gentle and insinuating didacticism which wins its way with the reader. ($1.50.)

....*Fresh Bait for Fishers of Men* is the somewhat Spurgeon-like title of a little book published by the Congregational S. S. and Publishing Society, which deserves the attention of all church managers and workers. It is a series of brief papers by five different writers on the "Responsibility of the Church for the Entertainment of the People," all published under the editorial direction of the Rev. F. Barrows Makepeace, of the Free Church, Andover, Mass.

One of the most interesting in the series is Mr Makepeace's account of the management and success of "The People's Course," at Andover. (Price, 75 cents.)

....Mr. Emery A. Storrs is remembered by us chiefly as the lawyer for the defense in the trial of General Babcock, which saved him from prison, if it did not altogether re-establish his reputation before the public, and in that miscarriage of justice the prosecution of the Chicago Whisky Ring. His *Life* is now published in a thick octavo of about 800 pages. Mr. Storrs stood high at the Chicago Bar, where he won a number of notable triumphs as counsel for the defense. He was a hard money and honest finance man, a stalwart Republican, and had a sharp pen as well as a trenchant rhetoric, of which numerous examples are given in this volume written by Isaac E. Adams, Esq., under the direction of Mrs. Storrs. (Hubbard Brothers, Philadelphia; G. L. Howe: Chicago. $3.75.)

LITERARY NOTES.

THE *Unitarian* has reached an American circulation of over 6,000, under the editorial care of Messrs. Brooke Herford and J. T. Sunderland.

....The promised biography of Charles Reade, compiled by his near relatives, Charles L. Reade and Compton Reade, has just appeared from Chapman & Hall, London. It will be in this market presently.

....Mr Robert Browning's "Strafford" has been produced under the careful auspices of the Browning Society. The work, however, appears not to have been very intelligently performed, and the friends of the poet expressed considerable disappointment.

....It is stated that the unknown author "Count Paul Vasili," whose political and social writings have been so much noticed and stirred so much discussion, is no less a person than Mme. Juliette Adam of the *Nouvelle Revue*. She has not yet denied the announcement.

The Messrs. Scribner's have found their "Encyclopedia of Painters and Painting," the fourth volume of which great work is in press, a remarkable success. The edition of the three volumes which have been brought out has been nearly exhausted, and the prices of the sets remaining for disposal have been necessarily increased.

M. Pierre Amadea Pichot, well-known in Paris for his numerous translations into French of foreign literature has nearly completed a version for the *Revue Brittanique* of Mrs Amelia E. Barr's fine novel, "Jan Vedder's Wife," for a serial course in the periodical named. It will presently begin its appearance in that periodical as its continued story of the year.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Parleyings with Certain Persons of Importance in Their Day. By Robert Browning. 7x4¾, pp. 167. New York and Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1 25

Little Fishes and Their Nets. By Pansy. 7¼x5, pp. 436. Illustrated. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. 1 50

Mathematical Teaching and its Modern Methods. By Truman Henry Safford, Ph. D. Paper. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

What People Live By. By Count Leo Tolstoi. Translated by Mrs. Aldine Delano. 8¾x5¾, pp. 83. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co

Wandering in South America. By Charles Waterton. Cassell's National Library. New York: Cassell & Co. 0 10

Puck's Annual for 1887. 14x10¾, pp. 64. Paper. New York: Keppler & Schwarzmann.

Still Hours. By Richard Rothe. Translated by Jane T. Stoddard. 8¼x5¾, pp. 426. Toronto: Willard Tract Depository: S. R. Briggs.

United States Geological Survey. Mineral Resources of the United States. 9¼x6¼. Washington: Government Printing Office. 0 40

Locomotives and Locomotive Building in America. 11¾x8, pp. 300. New York: Wm. Gotts Berger.

I Am What I Am. By E. A. Warriner. 7x5, pp. 167. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co. 1 00

The Sleeping World and Other Poems. By Lillian Blanche Teaving. 7¾x4¾, pp. 116. Chicago: A. C McClurg & Co. 1 00

Introduction to Psychological Theory. By Borden P. Bowne. 8¼x6, pp. xiii, 239. New York: Harper & Bros.

Retrospections of America, 1797—1811. By John Bernard. Edited by Laurence Hutton and Brander Matthews. Illustrated. 7¼x5¼, pp. 300. The same.

History of Mediæval Art. By Dr. Franz von Reber. Translated by Joseph Thacher Clarke. With 422 illustrations and a Glossary of technical terms. 9x6¼, pp. 743. The same.

Locksley Hall and the Promise of May. By Alfred, Lord Tennyson. 7¼x4¾, pp. 126. The same.

A Tramp Trip. How to see Europe on 10 cents a day. By Lee Meriwether. 7¼x5¼, pp. 276. The same.

Yeast. A Problem. By Charles Kingsley. Harper's Handy Series No. 115. 0 25

Elizabeth's Fortune. By Bertha Thomas. Harper's Franklin Square Library. 0 20

Modern Hinduism. An account of the Religion and Life of the Hindus in Northern India. By W. J. Wilkins. 9¼x6, pp. 494. New York: Scribner & Welford.

The Life of Lord Herbert of Cherbury. Cassell's National Library. New York: Cassell & Co. Limited. 0 10

George Washington's Fifty-Seven Rules of Behavior. With an Historical Preface by William O. Stoddard. Denver, Col.: W. H. Lawrence & Co. 1 00

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE,	*One Year*	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY,	"	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR,	"	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE,	"	2 00

HARPER'S CATALOGUE will be sent by mail on receipt of nine cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS, FRANKLIN SQUARE N. Y.

2d Thousand now ready of

REV. DR. WM. M. TAYLOR'S NEW WORK,

THE PARABLES OF OUR SAVIOUR, Expounded and Illustrated. Uniform with same Author's **"Limitations of Life"** and **"Contrary Winds"** and other Sermons. Each in Crown 8vo vols., $1.75.

"The whole series is characterized in a remarkable degree by strong common sense and a shrewd insight into human nature and needs, as well as by the loyal purpose to lead men and women to God."—*The Congregationalist.*

N. Y. Observer says: "Dr. Taylor shows in this work his large acquaintance with this portion of religious literature. A better book for the study, the Sunday-school and the Christian has not been issued this season."

REV. DR. A. B. BRUCE'S NEW WORK,

THE MIRACULOUS ELEMENT IN THE GOSPELS. Uniform with same author's **"Parabolic Teaching of Christ."** 8vo, cloth, $2.50.

Rev. Dr. W. G. T. SHEDD, says: "THIS NEW WORK exhibits the SAME LEARNING, CLEARNESS, CANDOR AND THOROUGHNESS that appear in his other works. We regard his volume, considered as a whole, as an instructive and valuable addition to the literature of Apologetics. It does what it proposes to do—namely, to establish the main truthfulness and credibility of the Gospel Miracles, WITH ABILITY AND FAIRNESS."

8th Volume of Clerical Library.

ANECDOTES ILLUSTRATIVE OF OLD

TESTAMENT TEXTS: Crown 8vo, cloth, $1.50.

"Great pains have been taken in the compilation of this volume to go to original sources, and many volumes have been examined with the view of making it as fresh a collection as possible."

Copies sent, postpaid, on receipt of price by

A. C. Armstrong & Son, 714 B'way, N. Y.

D. APPLETON & CO.

PUBLISH THIS WEEK

I.

The Greville Memoirs.

A JOURNAL OF THE REIGN OF QUEEN VICTORIA, from 1852 to 1860. By the late CHARLES GREVILLE, ESQ., Clerk of the Council. Being third and concluding part of THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS. One vol., 12mo, cloth. Price, $2 00.

The preceding volumes of THE GREVILLE MEMOIRS consist of "A Journal of the Reign of King George IV and King William IV," in two vols.; and "A Journal of the Reign of Queen Victoria, from 1837 to 1852," in two vols. Price, in each case, per vol., $2.00.

The volume now published, in addition to personal anecdotes, deals with many important events, such, for instance, as the re-establishment of the French Empire, the Crimean War, the Indian Mutiny, and the Italian War.

II.

Brazil; Its Conditions and Prospects.

By C. C. ANDREWS, ex-Consul-General to Brazil; formerly U. S. Minister to Norway and Sweden. 12mo, cloth, 353 pages. Price, $1.50.

"I hope I may be able to present some facts in respect to the present situation of Brazil, which will be both instructive and entertaining to general readers. My means of acquaintance with that empire are principally derived from a residence of three years at Rio de Janeiro, its capital, while employed in the service of the United States Government, during which period I made a few journeys into the interior."—*From the Preface.*

For sale by all booksellers; or any volume sent by the publishers by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

1, 3 and 5 BOND STREET, NEW YORK.

***The Glasglow Herald, Scotland, says of* POST-LAUREATE IDYLS:**

"These 'Post-Laureate Idyls,' apart from the graceful and tricksy spirit of parody, contain numerous passages of original beauty and tenderness. As sportive echoes of our Laureate they are surprisingly clever and delightfully humorous."

In its notice of* POST-LAUREATE IDYLS *the Boston Beacon says of the author:

"His little volume will give him a good place among the younger poets, and he will keep it; for he has something to say, he says it, and he knows how to say it."

BOSTON: D. LOTHROP & CO., PUBLISHERS.

25 Cents. $3.00 a Year.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

FOR FEBRUARY.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

"A number which is high in its literary execution as it is in its attractiveness to the general reader."—*N. Y. Christian Intelligencer.*

Charles Scribner's Sons,

743 and 745 Broadway, New York.

THE H. P. HUBBARD CO., Are Judicious Advertising Agents and Experts NEW HAVEN, CONN

"We find here instruction of a novel sort, balanced by an almost equal amount of pleasant story-telling. In all this history of a trip along the Maine coast—the first light house district—upon which cruise the Government Inspector takes a trio of fortunate Children there is not a page of dull reading, and much that is very bright and pleasing, aside from the good description of many lighthouses visited. The book will be very interesting both to boys and girls, especially those who have a romantic love for the sea and nautical matters, and those who have not, should certainly read it to increase their knowledge of these fascinating subjects."—The Nation, N. Y. City.

ALL AMONG THE LIGHTHOUSES; OR, THE CRUISE OF THE GOLDENROD.—By Mary Bradford Crowinshield. Quarto. Beautifully bound in cloth. Fully illustrated, $2.50.

D. LOTHROP & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

NELSON'S

Sunday-School Books and Cards,

APPROVED BY ALL EVANGELICAL DENOMINATIONS.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

T. NELSON & SONS,

42 Bleecker Street, New York

WHENEVER you need a Book or any information about Books, call on or write to F. E. GRANT, 7 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK. He has a very large collection of Books in every department of Literature, both in fine and in ordinary bindings. He also keeps Stationary. His terms are always reasonable, and in many instances exceedingly low. He will please you if you will only call upon or address him. Liberal discounts on all new books of the day.

PRINT YOUR OWN CARDS PRESS $3. Circulars size $8 Typesetting easy; printed directions. Send 2 stamps for catalogue presses type, cards, etc., to factory. KELSEY & CO., Meriden, Conn.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. 176 Pages, 30 Cents. G. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, N.Y.

You Can Have The Phila. LADIES' HOME JOURNAL AND PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER, mailed to any address for 6 months, for only 25 cents, either stamps or silver—a small sum of money. If you will read it 6 months you will not be without it afterward.

Elegantly Illustrated AND Handsomely PRINTED.

MRS. LOUISA KNAPP, Editor; Mrs. E. C. Hewitt, and Mrs. J. R. Lambert, Associate Editors.

Pure and Safe Fiction only. Domestic Stories by

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Josiah Allen's Wife, Marion Harland, Rose Terry Cooke, Harriet P. Spofford, Mary Abbott Rand, Elin K. Church.

A Series of Poems by

Will Carlton.

Author of "Betsy and I Are Out," "Over the Hills to The Poor House."

Practical Fashions, with Illustrations, by

Jenny June.

Practical House keeping matters by

CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

Cottage Dinners, Dainties and Desserts for afternoon teas, or evening companies, with table manners and Etiquette, methods of serving and garnishing. A whole page for Mothers, and care of children, &c. Artistic Needlework Department, fully illustrated, and edited by MISS MARY KNAPP. **OVER 400,000** copies printed each issue.

WE SEND FREE

Our own special new & original **OUTFIT** To any person sending us only four subscribers for six months, at 25 cents each; or we will send this Outfit *and* the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL one year for only $1.00. Our new, 1887 Outfit was designed expressly for our subscribers only, by MRS. KNAPP, Editor of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

The outfit contains patterns for every branch of needlework and flower painting, and *every pattern is the full working size.* The several Flannel Skirt patterns are each long enough to stamp a breadth of flannel at once without removing the pattern, and the scallops have the corners turned. The outfit contains (new) a beautiful Spray of Roses wide enough for the end of a Table cover; an entirely new design for Tinsel work; several boquets, each long enough for the corner of a Table spread, or a Tidy; and the alphabet is large enough for Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, or Hat-bands.

Each outfit is accompanied by directions for doing *Stamping by Parker's new patent method without paint or powder.* Address;

CURTIS PUBLISHING CO., Philada., Pa.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars to American Publishing Company, Hartford, Conn.

THE BARGAIN BOOK STORE.

Send for our Catalogue of old and new Books at marvelously low prices. Liberal terms to libraries. High prices paid for old books. McHALE, KOHDE & CO., 9 Courtlandt st., N. Y.

WHITING'S STANDARD" WRITING PAPER.

MUSIC.

EASTER MUSIC

A New Easter Service arranged by

EBEN E. REXFORD,

ENTITLED

EASTER MORNING

Consisting of interesting and instructive Responsive Readings interspersed with new and pretty carols by

GEO. F. ROOT, H. P. DANKS, PAOLO CAMPIGLIO and J. R. MURRAY.

Price, 5 cts. each, or 50 cts. a dozen by mail, postpaid; $4 a hundred by express, charges not prepaid.

We also call attention to the following

BEAUTIFUL SERVICES

with Carols, issued in former years:

The Risen Christ, Easter Chimes, He is Risen, The Easter Angels, The Story of the Resurrection.

Price of each, same as for "EASTER MORNING."

Send for our complete list of Easter Music of every description. Sent free on application.

THE JOHN CHURCH CO., Cincinnati, O.,

And 19 East 16th Street, New York City.

EDUCATION.

BEST TEACHERS. AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, promptly provided for Families, Schools, Colleges. Skilled Teachers supplied with positions. Circulars of Good Schools free to Parents. School Property rented and sold. School and Kindergarten Material, etc. J. W. SCHERMERHORN & CO., 7 E. 14th Street, N. Y.

THE BOSTON TEACHERS' AGENCY

supplies schools with teachers, teachers with positions. Send for circular. E. O. Fisk, 13 Tremont Place, Boston.

EVELYN COLLEGE

FOR YOUNG WOMEN, PRINCETON, N. J.

A full Princeton College course. Lectures and examinations by the Princeton Professors. Nothing of co-education. All the comforts and cares of a refined home in which French and German will be spoken. A Preparatory Department included. Special courses for those who prefer them. Music, drawing, painting, and other branches of art under the best New York masters.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

President, Rev. W. H. GREEN, D.D., LL.D.
Rev. E. R. CRAVEN, D.D. T. N. McCARTER, LL.D., Trustees of Princeton College.
Rev. F. L. PATTON, DD., LL.D., Rev. C. W. HODGE, D.D., Professor in the Theological Seminary.
Rev. J. O. MURRAY, D.D., Dean of the College Faculty.
C. A. YOUNG, Ph.D., W. A. PACKARD, Ph.D., A. MARQUAND, Ph.D., Professors in Princeton College.
Hon. A. V. VAN FLEET, Vice Chancellor of New Jersey.
CORTLANDT PARKER.

President of the institution, Rev. J. H. McILVAINE, D.D., former Professor of Belles-Lettres in Princeton College.

Principals, ELIZABETH D. McILVAINE, ALICE M. McILVAINE.

The Fall term will open September 28th, 1887. Examinations for admission, June 23d, 24th, September 26th, 27th. Application should be made, if possible, before the June examinations. Prospectus with full particulars, sent on application to

J. H. McILVAINE, Princeton, N. J.

French, German, Spanish, Italian.

You can, by ten weeks' study, master either of these languages sufficiently for every-day and business conversation, by Dr. RICH. S. ROSENTHAL'S celebrated MEISTERSCHAFT SYSTEM. Terms, **$5.00** for books of each language, with privilege of answers to all questions, and correction of exercises. Sample copy, Part I., **25 cents.** Liberal terms to Teachers.

MEISTERSCHAFT PUBLISHING CO., Herald Building. Boston, Mass

HOME STUDY Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Shorthand, etc., thoroughly taught by mail. Circulars free. BRYANT & STRATTON'S, Buffalo, N. Y.

LAWRENCEVILLE SCHOOL.

JOHN C. GREEN FOUNDATION.

It is desirable that applications should be made from 3 to 6 months in advance of date of entrance. For Catalogue containing Courses of Study and Calendar, address REV. JAMES C. MACKENZIE, PH.D., LAWRENCEVILLE, N. J.

MARVELOUS MEMORY DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike Artificial Systems—Cure of Mind Wandering—Any book learned in one reading. Prospectus, with opinions of Mr. PROCTOR, the Astronomer, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Drs. VALENTINE SMITH and others, sent post free, by PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Oberlin

COLLEGE, Oberlin, O. offers both sexes the best educational advantages at the lowest cost. Healthful; no saloons; best religious influences; elective studies; 1,314 students last year. Calendar sent free by Mr. J. B. T. Marsh, Secy.

OBERLIN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.—Under the College management. New building. Superior instruction in Theory, Voice Culture, Piano, Organ, Stringed Instruments, etc. Address, Prof. F. B. HOE, Director.

Oberlin.

SHORTHAND. SLOCUM'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL has the largest attendance and best advantages of any school where Phonography is taught. Every graduate has had a situation secured, and **Without any Charge.** No student admitted who has not a good English Education. The object of this school is to qualify young ladies and gentlemen to accept good paying situations as stenographers, and not simply to give them a smattering of the art in return for their money. Inclose stamp for catalogue giving full information. Address

WM. H. SLOCUM, 51 Chapin Block, Buffalo, N. Y.

AGENTS.

SEND to T. C. EVANS ADVERTISING AGENCY 204 and 206 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., for the lowest rates in all papers.

$5 TO $8 A DAY. Samples worth $1.00 FREE. Lines not under the horses' feet. Write, BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

PERRY & Co'S STEEL PENS.

Of Superior English Make.

A complete Sample Card, 24 Pens, sent post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN & CO., 753 & 755 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Religious Intelligence.

MR. MOODY IN CHICAGO.

In his present visit to Chicago Mr. Moody has had two objects in view. The first and most important, of which little has yet been said, is the establishment of a training-school for Christian workers. Although $250,000 have been secured for the endowment of this school, its site has not been absolutely determined nor its exact course of study laid out. Mr. Moody has been hoping to secure a site and a building in addition to the sum already pledged. While considering the important details connected with the opening of a school, whose object, if secured, and whose methods of instruction, if put into successful operation, are likely to mark an era in evangelism, Mr. Moody seems to be giving his chief attention to his old work of preaching the Gospel. He began his labors here the last day of December, at a watch-meeting at the First Congregational Church, in which twelve or thirteen churches were represented. For more than three weeks, for five days in the week, he conducted services in this church afternoon and evening. On the Sabbath he spoke three times. Thence he went to the Second Baptist Church for an afternoon service for one week, and for a second week for both an afternoon and evening service. Another week he held two evening services, the first at 7:30 at the Centenary Methodist Church, then, crossing the street, he preached in the Second Baptist Church at 8:30. Each of these services was preceded by the usual amount of singing and followed by large and earnest inquiry meetings. These churches are in the same part of the city as the First Church, but about three-quarters of a mile from it. The present week Mr. Moody has gone fully two miles west, preaching afternoon and evening in the Western Avenue Methodist Church. The meetings thus far have been all that one could expect. The house in which they have been held has usually been crowded, sometimes packed to suffocation.

It is too soon to speak accurately of results. At the close of the meetings in the Second Baptist Church, it was reported that the names of 490 inquirers from the Moody meetings, properly so called, had been taken, and the names of 300 a the results of the regular church meetings on Sunday, and that twenty-five persons had been accepted as candidates for baptism. Fully 600 persons have been in the inquiry rooms in Dr. Goodwin's church, several hundred more in those at the Centenary and Western Avenue churches.

As heretofore, Mr. Moody's preaching has been simple, earnest, direct, pungent, Scriptural. In every discourse some definite truth has been clearly presented, and driven home with all the power at the preacher's command. Immediate effects have been sought; repentance on the spot; instant and unreserved consecration to the service of the Lord. In the inquiry-room Mr. Moody and his carefully selected and well-trained helpers have pressed this duty of immediate and unconditional surrender upon every person with whom they have spoken. They have taken the name of every convert, noted his Church preference, place of residence, and urged him to identify himself at once with some particular Church. Many backsliders have been reclaimed. Young men who have drifted away from the religious teachings of earlier years have been brought back to the faith of their parents. In some instances whole families have been converted. The majority of those thus reached have been strangers both to the pastors and the members of the churches where the meetings have been held. The new converts belong almost exclusively to the unchurched masses.

At the beginning of his work here, Mr. Moody made two things very evident, first his purpose to work through the churches, secondly, his desire to arouse the members of these churches to a sense of their responsibility for the evangelizing of the multitudes, who, at their very doors, are leading a practically heathen life. Having publicly said that he made a serious mistake in leaving his work in the Tabernacle, ten years ago, before he had provided for the shepherding and caring for the converts, Mr. Moody has now determined to gather them into the churches, and to leave no section of the city till he has preached the Gospel to as many of its inhabitants as he can bring within the sound of his voice.

The methods which have been pursued in reaching these outside masses are very simple. Church-members have been called together, and, after earnest prayer, a plan has been presented for districting that section of the city of which the church where the meetings are to be held is the natural center, and for reaching every house and every person in it. Volunteers for this work of visitation are then called for. After suitable instruction as to the nature of their duties these visitors are furnished with tickets, which they are to give to every person who is willing to receive them, and to promise, even conditionally, to attend the meetings. Mr. Moody feels that tickets magnify the importance or the meetings, and are therefore a means of grace. During his last campaign in London nine millions of tickets were distributed.

Several hundred thousand have been distributed here. The visits made are quite different from the formal visit of the ordinary tract distributor. They are Christian visits. They are made by friends, usually going two by two, who learn what is possible about the family called upon, and after such Christian conversation as is natural and wise, leave the tickets with an urgent invitation to use them. Most of this work of visitation has been done by Christian women, though many young men and the students in the Chicago Theological Seminary have aided in it. A section of the city fully two miles square, and densely populated, has been visited and a personal invitation to become a Christian given to nearly every person in it. The result of such visitation is evident. Mr. Moody has been able to preach to thousands of persons who rarely hear the Gospel. Knowing the nature of his audience he has spoken with peculiar power and pathos. He has shown members of our churches that the masses have no prejudice against coming into a church where they are warmly welcomed.

Of course there are parts of the city where the kind of work above described would be more difficult than in those districts in which most of our churches are situated. In these neglected sections Mr. Moody would open mission-halls like those which Mr. McCall has opened in Paris. He would make them cheerful and put them in charge of judicious and well-trained workers who will patiently seek to give the Gospel to every man and women within their reach.

From this sketch of the meetings hitherto held it will be seen what an important relation they have to the training-school which Mr. Moody has in mind, and what an important part he hopes this school will have in solving the problem of city missions. It only remains to add that Mr. Moody has enjoyed the hearty co-operation of such men as Dr. Goodwin and Dr. Lawrence and of the officers and members of their churches. For no meetings has no more earnest prayer been offered or more self-sacrificing work been done. More than once have we been tempted to ask: What would be the result were this Christian visitation to become the rule in all our parishes, and earnest invitations given to attend the services which are held week after week in all our churches? Were the people thus invited, welcomed as they are at the Moody meetings, and urged into inquiry-rooms, at least once every Sunday, who can doubt that our Church-life would be a life of revival the year round!

DR. TALMAGE'S REVIVAL MEETINGS.

THE revival meetings which have been held in Dr. Talmage's Tabernacle, beginning with the Week of Prayer, seem to have been signally blessed. The pastor says that no good judge estimates the number of conversions at less than 2,000 and the additions to the church at 500, and "many have gone to other churches and cities." All the meetings except those on Sunday forenoons have been conducted by Dr. F. W. Munhall, who was formerly General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in Indianapolis, and afterward for several years State Secretary for Indiana. While laboring in the latter capacity half his time was given to evangelistic work, and in this his success was so marked that he now devotes his entire strength to it. Heretofore his labor has been mostly expended in different parts of the West.

His preaching to Christians is very searching, and special Bible readings for them have been held in the afternoons. His work has apparently had good results, one sign of this being a great increase in the number of those who are ready to engage in house-to-house visitation and in personal labor with those who show conviction during the meetings. When they began there was a great lack of such helpers.

His preaching to the unconverted is of a kind to produce deep conviction. In a meeting for young men he dwelt upon the sins to which they are especially prone in such a way as to melt large numbers of them to tears, and 250 of them professed to consecrate themselves on the spot to a new life.

A special service for members of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held before Dr. Munhall begins his labors with the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, February 16th. He was in twenty-five battles of the late War, and it was thought that, as no special evangelistic efforts have ever been made for his comrades of the G. A. R., it would be a fit and beautiful thing to have such a service in connection with, and near the close of this remarkable series of meetings.

Friday evening, February 4th, the text was I Cor. ii, 14-16, "But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him," etc. The need of the Spirit's aid to understand God's hidden wisdom was the leading thought in the introduction. All of God's work in Nature is full of mystery that science cannot fathom and no doubt never will, since this is not a necessary knowledge. But in the renovation of our own character we need to know some things that we could never discover for ourselves, and so the only One who can make them clear—the Holy Spirit, the "Executive of the Godhead"—comes, and is ready to-night to show them. These things are, first, our own guilt in rejecting Christ. The murderer, the thief, the drunkard does not need to be shown that his acts are wicked. But any such crime is of small account compared with that of despising Christ's sacrifice and God's wisdom and love in providing it. If you should go home to-night and drive a knife into your mother's heart it would not show such a desperate state of opposition to God as to trample on his Son's blood and make out God to be a liar by not believing his testimony about Christ. This is the great all including sin; but no one will feel its awful guilt except as the loving Being who is outraged shows it you by his Spirit in order to save you.

Then, second, not only do we need to have this guilt revealed; that would only produce despair. We need to see Christ as full of love for us. This we never could understand except as the Spirit reveals it. This is the trouble with our Unitarian friends; they won't let the Holy Spirit show Christ to them. They are like Rome in rejecting the idea of justification by faith alone. This is all foolishness to the natural man. The third great indispensable office of the Spirit is to produce the New Birth and make it clear to us that we have received it. It is as full of mystery now as it was in the time of Nicodemus. A beautiful picture was drawn of the miracle of spring filling the bare trees with leaves and birds. No one knows how the breath from the South does it, and so it is with the change of heart.

The pleading that followed to yield to the Spirit's ministry in showing sin, and Christ as its remedy, and so producing the New Birth which we can never understand till we have it, was full of tenderness and made a deep impression that the speaker saw, and with his whole soul felt, what he was trying to set forth. His stout, compact figure was not now—as during the argumentative and expository part of the sermon—mainly thrown on the rear foot, producing a backward slope of the body. Both hands were used in gesturing it; before this the Bible and spectacles—the latter used only while reading—had occupied one hand. Now both were laid aside and the whole body became eloquent. There was, indeed, no contortion or anything calculated to distract attention from the subject to the speaker. He was plainly face to face with God, and irresistibly moved to tell us what he saw. So far as conversions take their character from the truth and the man who presents it, there is good reason to hope for stability in the converts.

The music rendered and conducted by Professor Towner and his wife seemed to be just what the case called for. Mr. Sankey was in the audience, and by request sang twice, in each case with fit and telling prefatory remarks. The audience, numbering perhaps 1,500 was largely composed of professing Christians. A few inquirers went to the small room at the rear of the pulpit after the service, and among them were two daughters of Dr. Talmage, aged fifteen and thirteen. As they came out with shining faces, and he told us with a faltering voice that this made his family circle complete, I heard one of his elders whisper to another: "It's almost too good to be true."

FREEDMEN'S AID SOCIETY AND CHATTANOOGA UNIVERSITY.

SHALL the act of the Trustees of Chattanooga University, in definitely refusing to receive colored persons as students, be approved or disapproved? This is the question which the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church are called to decide. They will meet in Cincinnati, February 22d, as already announced. A full attendance is expected, as this will probably be the most important meeting in the history of the Society.

The Board of Managers consists of twenty-four members, appointed by the General Conference every four years. The Board is at present made up as follows:

Amos Shinkle,	M. B. Hagans,
W. P. Stowe,	Earl Cranston,
J. H. Bayliss,	W. L. Hypes,
F. C. Holliday,	F. S. Hoyt,
T. H. Pearne,	E. Sargent,
Joseph Courtney,	J. C. Hartzell,
J. M. Walden,	H. Liebhart,
Isaac W. Joyce,	J. Krehbiel,
W. F. Boyd,	R. S. Rust,
D. J. Starr,	Bidwell Lane,
J. W. Dale,	J. M. Shumpert,
J. D. Shutt,	E. W. S. Hammond.

Messrs. Shinkle, Hagans, Boyd, Dale, Shutt, and Sargent are laymen, and the Rev. Messrs. Courtney, Hammond, and Shumpert are colored men. Bishop J. M. Walden is president of the Society, and Drs. Rust and Hartzell corresponding secretaries. The Executive Committee which investigated the Caulkins case and demanded his dismissal consists of Bishop Walden, Drs. Rust, Bayliss, Cranston, Pearne and Hypes, and Messrs. Starr, Shinkle, Boyd, and Hagans. In the vote on this case Bishop Walden and Messrs. Shinkle, Hagans, Boyd and Pearne were counted for Caulkins.

The Caulkins case is still unsettled. The trustees of Chattanooga University having refused to comply with the request of the Executive Committee it remains to be seen what can be done, if anything, to enforce the charter of the University and the contract entered into between the Freedmen's Aid Society and the University need to be examined before this point can be settled, especially the contract, a copy of which we subjoin:

COPY OF THE CONTRACT.

This agreement, made this day of 1886, between the Freedmen's Aid Society of the M. E. Church, a corporation under the laws of Ohio, and the Chattanooga University, a corporation under the laws of Tennessee:

Witnesseth, That whereas the ground, buildings, furniture, etc., on and in which the University is about to be established and opened, belong to the said The Freedmen's Aid Society, and are exclusively owned by it, and the said The Chattanooga University is to occupy the same for the purpose of establishing, opening, and carrying on a university according to its charter;

Now, therefore, in consideration of the premises it is agreed as follows:

First. The said The Chattanooga University shall hold, use and occupy the said property as aforesaid so long as the parties herein named shall agree thereto; but this arrangement shall not be determined, except upon a notice of either one to the other in writing for one year previous to such determination; and on its part the said The Chattanooga University shall not waste or suffer to be wasted any of the said property, and shall keep the said property in good repair and condition.

Second. The income of the said The Chattanooga University arising from all sources, shall be administered by the said The Chattanooga University, but a statement and full report thereof and of all expenditures shall be made to the said The Freedmen's Aid Society at the close of each term of the school year; but no extraordinary expenditure shall be incurred by the said University except with the approval of the Freedmen's Aid Society.

Third. The officers and members of the Faculty shall be appointed by the Freedmen's Aid Society, subject to the approval of, or election by, the said University; the salaries of the Faculty shall be fixed by the University, subject to the approval of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and these salaries, with all other current expenses, shall be paid out of the current income of the University; the Freedmen's Aid Society, however, to pay from its own treasury any deficit that may occur in the expenditures made with its consent or approval.

Fourth. Any funds that may be contributed for the endowment of the said University, shall be under the control and management of the Freedmen's Aid Society, but it shall advise with reference thereto with the said University. It is further agreed that should the University secure an endowment sufficient for its maintenance, the Freedmen's Aid Society shall transfer its right in the property to the University on condition that it refund all moneys expended by the said Society.

Fifth. In case this contract be terminated as hereintofore [sic] provided, all the property of every description, good will and endowment funds are to be sole, and exclusive property of the Freedmen's Aid Society, as provided in the Charter of the said University, and the said Society shall be entitled to the immediate possession and control thereof.

Sixth. The Freedmen's Aid Society shall not be responsible for, nor holden for any contracts made or obligations assumed, or expenditures of any kind made by the University without the consent and approval of said Society.

STATE OF TENNESSEE—CHARTER OF INCORPORATION.

Be it known: That D. M. Key, H. S. Chamberlain, J. W. Adams, J. F. Loomis, D. E. Rees, J. H. Van Denman, Creed F. Bates, S. D. Wester, D. Woodworth, Jr., A. J. Gahagan, J. J. Manker, T. C. Warner, J. R. Rathmell, T. C. Carter, J. W. Mann, Jno. W. Ramsey, H. C. Beck, Alvin Hawkins, Wm. Rule, J. T. Wilder, J. B. Hoxnie, Wm. H. Rogers, James Mitchell, E. H. Vaughan, J. L. Freeman, J. D. Roberson, R. S. Rust, and J. M. Walden, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name and style of "The Chattanooga University."

The general purposes and objects of the said corporation being the support of a literary and scientific undertaking as a University in the city of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tenn., for the general diffusion of knowledge, with power to confer degrees, etc.

The general powers of the said corporation shall be to sue and to be sued by the corporate name, to have and use a common seal which it may alter at pleasure; if no common seal, then the signature of the name of the corporation, by any duly authorized officer, shall be legal and binding; to purchase and hold or receive by gift, bequest or devise, in addition to the personal property owned by the corporation, real estate necessary or convenient for the transaction of the corporate business, and also to purchase or accept any real estate in payment or in part payment of any debt due the corporation, and sell the same; to establish by-laws and make rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws and constitution and this Charter, deemed necessary or expedient for the management of the corporate

affairs, or required by the religious denomination establishing the same. The term of all officers may be fixed by the by-laws, the said term not, however, to exceed three years.

The powers of said corporation shall also be to keep and maintain any, all and every department of a University in the property owned and held for that purpose in said city of Chattanooga, Hamilton County, Tennessee, by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the two corporations; to take charge of and protect said University buildings, property and grounds; to adopt rules governing the admission of pupils and students in said University; the rates of tuition and course of study therefor, to purchase libraries and apparatus and employ and control professors and other teachers, tutors and instructors for said University, and when necessary discharge the same; with power to define their duties, to confer any and all degrees, and award diplomas usually conferred or awarded by a university, in all branches of study that may be pursued therein; to confer honorary degrees, to have, possess and exercise all such and further rights and privileges as shall and may be necessary to the successful maintenance of any and every department of a first-class university in the property named, to be under the auspices and control of the Methodist Episcopal Church; subject, by agreement of the parties hereto, and as a part of this act of incorporation, to the following fundamental conditions, namely:

First. Said University shall be and remain under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and be under its control, and be governed by a board of trustees, and the corporate authority of this corporation shall be exercised by a board of trustees, as hereinafter provided.

Second. The first Board of Trustees shall consist of the corporators hereinabove named, who shall hold their office until their successors are elected and enter upon the discharge of their respective duties. The President and Corresponding Secretary of the said The Freedmen's Aid Society and the President of the Faculty of the University, shall also be members ex-officio or said first Board of Trustees, and of all succeeding boards, and without election.

Third. Upon acceptance of the Charter and organization under it the trustees who are corporators shall divide their body by lot into three classes, the first class to hold their office three years, the second class two years, and the third class one year.

Fourth. The term of all trustees elected to fill vacancies or expired terms shall be for three years, and so arranged as that one-third of them shall go out of office every year, provided, that when an election is made to fill an unexpired term it shall only be for the unexpired period of said term.

Fifth. All vacancies in the Board of Trustees hereinbefore provided for by expiration of term of office or other cause shall be filled by election by the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church; but this relation of the Freedmen's Aid Society to this corporation shall in no event be construed or held to clothe the corporation with power or authority to act for as an agent of the said The Freedmen's Aid Society, nor to authorize the corporation to contract any debt or other liability for or on account of said Society.

Sixth. But in addition to the foregoing members, the Board of Trustees shall also consist of three members of the Holston Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and two members each of the Virginia, Blue Ridge, Georgia, Alabama and Central Tennessee Annual Conference of the said Methodist Episcopal Church, elected annually by the conferences respectively, to be elected at the first annual meeting thereof, and to hold their offices as follows: Those of the Holston Conference one for one year, one for two years, and the other for three years; those of each of the other conferences one to hold for one year and the other two for two years. The alumni of the University, when they shall number forty, shall have a representation in the Board of Trustees under such provisions as the said board shall prescribe.

Seventh. After the above-named conferences shall have elected trustees, as provided, all future elections shall be so arranged that a majority of the whole board shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; any number of said Board of Trustees, not less than eleven shall constitute a quorum to do business.

Eighth. The Board of Trustees shall have power and authority to elect at each annual meeting ten of its own members to be known as the Executive Committee, to have the supervision of the affairs of the University between the meetings of the said Board, and transact *ad interim* all necessary business under such rules and restrictions as the Board of Trustees may prescribe. The President and Corresponding Secretary of the said Freedmen's Aid Society and the President of the Faculty of the University, shall also be members *ex officio* of said Executive Committee and at least seven members of said Executive Committee, shall be members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Ninth. If at any time, or for any reason, this corporation shall fail, or ceases to maintain or keep a University in said property, or if a dissolution of this corporation shall occur, all its assets and property shall revert to and become the property of the said Freedmen's Aid Society, subject to its control. The general welfare of society and not individual profit being the object of this organization, the members and trustees thereof are not stockholders in the legal sense of the term.

Tenth. The number of trustees may be increased or diminished from time to time as may be deemed expedient, but only with the consent of the Freedmen's Aid Society and only at an annual meeting of the Board, and due notice having been given for that purpose.

This document has not been printed in the Methodist press nor has the charter, which we also publish, that those of our readers who are interested in the Chattanooga issue may understand the legal relation the University bears to the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Freedmen's Aid Society.

By order of the Executive Committee of the Freedmen's Aid Society a little pamphlet of twelve pages has been issued for the information of members of the Board of Managers the action of the several General Conferences on the subject of colored members, ministers, and conferences, and of separate schools is collated. It is signed by Bishop Walden as president, and Dr. Thomas H. Pearne as secretary. We quote simply its opening and closing sentences as follows:

"The Board having been convened for February 22d prox., to consider and determine the duty of the Society in regard to separate schools under the action of the recent General Conference, the Executive Committee has deemed it proper that all the action of the General Conference bearing upon the matter be collated, printed and placed in the hand of each member of the Board for reference and study prior to the meeting."

The closing sentence:

"The aim of the Commitee has been to present the action of the last five General Conferences, so that each manager of the Freedmen's Aid Society may have before him the mind of the Church on the questions to be considered."

The general impression seems to be that the Board will be nearly evenly divided on the question of ordering Chattanooga University to be opened to both races, with the probability of one or two majority in favor of the proposition. The Caste party, led by Bishop Walden, will probably contend for a construction of the action of the General Conference allowing the exclusion of Negroes from white schools. If they are voted down, they may attempt to prevent any action at all by the Board of Managers, and insist that the whole matter be referred to the General Conference of 1888.

Dr. McGlynn has published his reply to Archbishop Corrigan. As it contains nothing more, scarcely, than the portions of the correspondence omitted, or imperfectly given, by Archbishop Corrigan, its preparation need not have seriously affected the priest's health. As it carefully omits any declaration of policy, and does not indicate whether he will obey the Pope's demand that he go to Rome, it lacks the interest which would otherwise attach to it. But it is not without interest. Dr. McGlynn absolutely contradicts the Archbishop on one point. He says:

"It is absolutely false, although stated by Archbishop Corrigan on the authority of Cardinal McCloskey, that I recognized 'my errors and professed to be sorry for them.' On the contrary, in my interview with Cardinal McCloskey, I reaffirmed my doctrine and explained it, and defended it from his misunderstandings and misapprehensions."

Dr. McGlynn then gives Cardinal Simeoni's letter of September 12th, 1882, in which the Archbishop is directed to suspend—unless he find reasons to delay it—"the Priest McGlynn" for his "violent speeches in defense of the Irish Land League." That was before the Land League had conquered its rights in the Catholic Church. Again the next year Cardinal Simeoni wrote to Archbishop McCloskey to forbid "the Priest McGlynn" to speak in defense of the Irish Land League. So the correspondence went on during those two years, but was intermitted after the Land League gained its victory, until last year. Among those who denounced Dr. McGlynn in 1882 and 1883 he mentions "Bishop Gilman of Cleveland, and Bishop Chatard of Indianapolis, the former the author, and the latter the apologist of the famous, or infamous, Cincinnati pastoral letter, which was in great measure a deliberate thesis against Thomas Jefferson's Declaration of Independence." This is rather strong language to use of those in authority, though probably justifiable. In March of last year Archbishop Corrigan, who was ready to pick a quarrel with the priest, we doubt not on account of his independence and his refusal to establish parochial schools, wrote Dr. McGlynn warning him not to speak on a public platform with Dr. Crosby and another Protestant preacher. Dr. McGlynn kept his engagement and wrote a reply explaining why he did so. The next day he received a letter from the Archbishop thanking him for using his influence in having General Newton made a Major-General. On August 21st, 1886, the Archbishop wrote the priest, reminding him of his promise not to speak on political questions. This was before Henry George came up. The only address Dr. McGlynn had made was at a public meeting in honor of Gladstone and Parnell, and of this he says:

"I confess it did not occur to me that any one would at that late date hold me bound by the voluntary promise I had made three or four years before, since Rome itself had been forced to change its attitude toward the Irish question, and since even Archbishop Corrigan had at last deemed it politic no longer to oppose the movement in aid of the land of his parents."

Such a sentence as that is significant. After this comes the correspondence suspending Dr. McGlynn and ordering him to Rome, and his refusal, at the orders of his physician, to go. He concludes with an absolute denial of the right of "Bishop, Propaganda, or Pope to punish me for my actions as a man and a citizen in the late municipal canvass, or in other political movements," or to order him to Rome for such a reason. He will not appeal to Rome, and he warns Mgr. Preston and other ecclesiastical dignitaries against repeating the error which condemned Copernicus and Galileo for their scientific opinions. The whole letter is a declaration of independence, and will carry influence, though it cannot command success.

....The *Univers*, of Paris, makes the curious statement that Mgr. Azarian, Armenian Patriarch, has arrived in Rome, charged by the Sultan with presenting his felicitations on the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee, and presenting a rich pastoral ring worth twenty thousand dollars. Three religions are strangely mixed up in that dispatch.

....The action of the Porte hostile to Jesuit schools in Turkey is credited to the influence of the Russians.

Missions.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY IN COREA.

BY THE REV. EDWARD A. LAWRENCE.

There is *no* religious liberty in Corea. The fact may as well be frankly stated and fully understood. The recent attempt of France to provide by treaty for the toleration of Christianity was a failure. The bare proposal caused great excitement and opposition in official circles. No similar effort has any present prospect of success. The old laws against Christianity are still in force. Foreigners found teaching it would be stopped. Coreans found embracing it would be in danger of death.

There are, it is true, seven American missionaries living in the capital, representatives of the Presbyterian and Methodist Boards. Additions to their number are expected, and it is probable that one or two other societies will soon enter the field. There are also eleven French Catholic Priests, who make their headquarters in Seoul. There is abundant room for the activity of those who are now here, or who may come. The language is to be mastered, the Bible translated, and a Christian literature created. Much has been already accomplished in the way of preparation. Schools have been started, hospitals established, an orphanage founded under special, even enthusiastic royal sanction. The Rev. H. G. Underwood has made particularly brilliant progress toward a mastery of the Corean language, and will be able ere long, I trust, to publish helps which will greatly lighten the labors of future students. The medical success of the missionaries has been remarkable. Dr. R. N. Allen, through a combination with his professional skill of courage in times of assassination and riot, and of wisdom in times of diplomacy, has been enabled to win a lasting hold on the respect and affections of Coreans from the King down to the humblest peasant and coolie. This very week the hostility of native physicians has at last been baffled and in the desire of the Queen for a lady physician the means found for the entrance at court of Miss Dr. Ellers in company with Dr. Allen as medical attendants of the royal family. Dr. Allen and Dr. Heron also have entire charge of the government hospital, where they are training a class of Coreans for future medical work. There is a private hospital under charge of Dr. Scranton, of the Methodist Mission. During the late cholera epidemic there has been abundant need of medical skill both for the treatment of the sick and for the suggestion to government of preventive measures. Besides all this the government is just starting a school under charge of three Americans, all of them happily Christian men, who were selected by Secretary Bayard and arrived six weeks ago.

Yet it is still true that there is no religious liberty in Corea. Christian teaching, preaching or evangelistic labor of any sort is not allowed or attempted. The schools of the missionaries are jealously watched to see whether there is any endeavor to teach religion. Any appearance of this would serve as the pretext for there being closed, so that for the present the instruction is wholly secular. Private conversation and reading afford the only present avenues for bringing religion to the notice of Coreans. Even with such limited opportunities, however, fruit is beginning to appear. The first Corean converted in Seoul under Protestant influence has been baptized within the last fortnight. It was the reading of one of the Gospels in Chinese that brought to him light and conviction. But the whole matter is kept secret, and very soon he must make one of three choices. Either he must deceive his friends by seeming to join with them in ancestor worship or he must face the probable danger of losing his life by execution or assassination, or he must seek safety in another country.

There is no telling how long this state of things may last. Despite the progressive sentiments of the King, the conservative anti-foreign party is to-day in power. It may be out of power to-morrow. It is, on the whole, remarkable that perparatory medical and educational work has made such advance under such a government. The tide of civilization and foreign influence cannot be stayed. Five years at longest will probably see Corea thrown open to the spread of the Gospel. But this result may be reached through further revolutions and deeds of violence worse than Corea has witnessed. Decapitation and assassination are the main political methods in use. There may be a bloody revolt of the people against the official classes if changes are too long resisted. Those residing here must be prepared for all possibilities.

But, meantime, friends at home should not expect too much apparent result from the labors of their representatives here. More men and women are to-day needed to do the present work and put themselves in readiness for the time when the Gospel shall be unbound. But they must come prepared to wait, content to do what seems secular work, and to make themselves ready for the opportunity when it comes, as come it surely will, whether in a month or in five years.

The nearest approach to religious liberty yet secured is the right granted by treaty to citizens of the United States, as well as to other foreign residents, to hold their own religious services, and to erect for this purpose a chapel if desired.

Until lately even this concession was not made use of. But within the last month Sunday religious services in the English language have been organized with alternate use of liturgical and non-liturgical forms. The number of worshipers does not warrant the present erection of a chapel. Nor would it have been considered wise to use the right conceded of building a church. But in this juncture Capt. Wm. H. Parker, the American Minister at Seoul, interposed with the offer of the office of the American Legation. The Corean Government was duly notified; it presented no objection, and for three successive Sundays the services have been held under the American flag, fifteen or twenty Americans and English being present. But while no formal objection was made personal expressions have been thrown out to the American Minister and others, implying that some of those connected with the government are displeased with the movement and wish to have it stopped. Captain Parker's reply was to refer them to the rules of the American Legation, which expressly stipulate that such use as this may be made of the Legation building. I learn, however, that there are Americans who sympathize in this matter with the Corean Government so far as to regard the permission given as impolitic, and who would also make use of it as a weapon against our Minister. The affair is further complicated by the fact that the Minister, to great ability and fitness for the position, adds one unfortunate habit which at times disqualifies him for the duties of his position. Very properly a representation of the state of affairs has been made to our Government at home, and without question either the habit or the Minister should be dropped. But when in that connection the fact is made use of that he has enabled a community consisting almost entirely of missionaries to enjoy a privilege coming so far within the limits of treaty agreements, and has lent both his sympathy and his presence to such services, this fact will seem to most of his countrymen not so much an aggravation of his infirmity as in some degree an offset to it. Certainly, whoever may occupy that position, it is most important that it should be one who will in all respects co-operate with the increasing number of his countrymen who have come to Corea with the unselfish aim of introducing the benefits of Christian civilization to that land, quite irrespective of any loss or gain to be derived by themselves.

There is no reason for urging the impolicy of what is conceded to be a treaty right, on the ground which Corean officials are said to take that just as France has been refused her claim for toleration of Christianity, it is an unfriendly act for the American Minister to give the protection of his flag to Christian worship. The two cases are quite dissimilar. France asked for her priests' freedom in the *propagation* of Christianity, and was denied. The United States Government has asked and received permission for American citizens to meet and conduct their own divine service as they may choose. If Corean officials cannot see the distinction between the two cases our American Minister will be able to enlighten them. Meanwhile the mere existence of this American service may do something to prepare the way for the quickly coming time when Coreans shall have the privilege now denied them, and when, throughout a land as destitute as any that could be named, of all religious spirit, there shall be at once religious liberty and the upspringing of a religious life.

Seoul, Corea.

The Sunday-school.

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 20TH.

ABRAHAM PLEADING FOR SODOM.—Gen. xviii, 23–33.

NOTES.—"*Abraham.*"—His name has now been changed from Abram to Abraham, denoting Father of a Multitude.——"*The city.*"—Sodom. There were four other cities, but Lot made his home in this chief city of the plains. The site of these cities is not fully determined. It is not probable that they are under the Dead Sea, but were on its banks. It seems to be represented that they were destroyed, like Pompeii, by a volcanic eruption. Yet we cannot well dogmatize on the subject. Some have supposed that the "slime pits," or, rather, bitumen pits, were kindled by lightning. Very deep pits, or wells, are dug in the East in rock bearing bitumen to obtain it. An outrush of gas, if ignited, might have easily consumed the town, and any such phenomenon might easily have been described as raining down fire and brimstone.——"*The Lord went his way.*"—We may if we will, identify this manifestation called the Lord, or Jehovah, with the later manifestation of God in Christ; but it is all speculative.

Instruction.—Abraham "drew near" to the Lord when he wanted to make a special plea. It was an act of affection and pleading. He was not afraid to come close to God. He was God's friend. And yet we shall find that he had not that perfect love that casteth out all fear.

There are some things God cannot help doing. He did not have to make the world, but having thought it best to make the world, he cannot help having some things in it he does not like. He cannot wisely prevent free agents from sinning. He cannot punish the wicked without making the good suffer also. A murderer must be punished, but his innocent relatives have the shame and suffering of it. A drunkard's wife and children suffer for his fault. The most beneficent laws which he can put over his universe will work evil, sometimes, for the good who are associated necessarily with the evil. And in thus allowing the good to suffer God does right.

It is beyond all question the fact that the wicked are often and always spared because of the good. If the wicked were by themselves, this would be an intolerable world for them. The lazy are fed by the diligent. The wicked are restrained and are protected from each other by the good. It is the good that provide almshouses and hospitals for them. If all wer put together with no restraint, it would be a hell of violence and murder and suffering. It is only the presence of the good which makes society tolerable for the wicked.

The Judge of all the earth will set things right, but not in this world. If he cannot always deal with individuals as individuals here, he can in the next world, where there is neither marrying nor giving in marriage; where there are no longer the family and social relations which here make each dependent on the other. For this final adjustment we can wait. Abraham was in too great a hurry for it.

The story of Abraham's supplication teaches us that prayer must be humble. Notice the deference and humility with which Abraham approached God. He called himself dust and ashes. He begged the Lord not to be angry and he would speak but this once. His great reverence for God and submission to his will is evident all through the story. If we approach God it must be as the Publican and not as the Pharisee. We are sinners and unworthy; we are ignorant and incompetent to tell what is best. We can only come near to God, tell him what we want, and then humbly leave the decision with him.

The story of Abraham's supplication teaches us that prayer may be bold. Such was Abraham's. He felt he was doing a bold thing in thus approaching God, and so he begged the Lord not to be angry with him for his boldness. Yet he ventured to reason with God, to beseech him for the sake of his justice and goodness not to do what would seem to discredit his character. We may say that this was a kind of prayer we would not approve; but it was such a prayer as Moses prayed when God threatened to destroy the Israelites for their sin; and Moses was very importunate, and told God that the Egyptians would say the Lord was not able to bring the children of Israel into the promised land, "and what wilt thou do unto Thy great name?" And so we are taught to use arguments to God in prayer, asking him for gifts in the name of or for the sake of his Son Jesus Christ. We can come "boldly" unto the throne of grace and earnestly plead, and with importunity, for the blessings we need.

Abraham had great boldness and faith, but it did not hold out unto the end. Just as long as he asked, God answered Yes. But at last he was affrighted at his own temerity and said he would ask only this once. There he made a mistake. God's goodness ought to have encouraged him. Perhaps if he had prayed once more that God would save the city for the sake of the one righteous man in it, this prayer would have been answered. He might at least have tried.

Lot could not have been a very good man, or he would have used his influence to secure at least ten righteous men. He did not have much missionary spirit. He did not, even like Abraham, command his children after him to serve God. Such a man made a great mistake and will suffer for it. If he is saved at all it will be so as by fire.

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

THE House Committee on Invalid Pensions has reported adversely on the Senate bill granting a pension to Mrs. Logan. The report says that should Congress pass the bill, and in future legislation maintain consistency, the widows of 259 major-generals and rear-admirals would have a pension of $2,000 a year each. In a majority of the cases, as in this case, no relief from actual embarrassment or poverty would be afforded. It was well known that thousands of poor and aged widows of brave and worthy soldiers were denied the pittance of $12 a month because of their inability to connect the death of their husbands with their military service, while in this case no sort of claim was advanced that the death of General Logan was attributable to his military service.

....Senator Beck's bill making it unlawful for a member of either House of Congress to accept employment as attorney for railroad companies in opposition to the United States, was passed on February 4th, after the adoption of the amendment of Senator Hoar and the extension of Senator Dolph. The vote in detail was as follows [Republicans in Roman; Democrats in italics]:

"YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Allison, *Beck*, *Berry*, *Blackburn*, Blair, *Butler*, Cheney, *Cockrell*, *Coke*, Conger, Cullom, Dawes, Dolph, *Eustis*, *Fair*, Frye, *George*, *Gorman*, Hale, Hawley, Hoar, *Jones*, of Arkansas, Jones, of Nevada, Manderson, Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, Morrill, Palmer, Riddleberger, Sherman, Spooner, Van Wyck, *Vest*, *Voorhees*, *Walthall*, *Whitthorne*, Williams, Wilson, of Iowa, *Wilson*, of Maryland—39.

"NAYS—Messrs. *Call*, Cameron, Farwell, *Gray*, *Hampton*, McMillan, Mahone, Mitchell, of Oregon, *Payne*, *Pugh*, *Ransom*, Sawyer, Stanford, Teller—14."

....Speaker Carlisle, acting for the tariff reformers in the House, has written a letter to Representative Randall defining the position of the tariff reformers on the question of tariff reduction, and particularly with respect to the bill recently framed by the protection Democrats. The letter, while couched in the most cordial terms, expresses the entire inability of the tariff reformers to accept the internal revenue features of the bill prepared by the protection faction of the Democratic Party, and expresses a desire for a much larger reduction in customs duties than the bill contains.

....With only a single vote in the negative, the Senate passed on February 4th the bill reported from the Finance Committee to refund to the States and Territories the $20,000,000 collected from them under the direct tax Act of 1861. A little more than $2,600,000 of the assessment is still due, mostly from the Southern States, and this the bill remits.

....The President signed the Inter-State Commerce Bill on February 4th. Of the commissioners to be appointed it is understood that one will be from the South, one from New York, one from the Northwest, one from the Pacific slope, and one from the Western States.

On February 1st, the President accepted the resignation of the Governor of Dakota, to take effect immediately. Governor Pierce at once turned over his office to Secretary McCormack, who will act until a new Governor is appointed.

....The House Committee on Territories, on February 2d, favorably considered the bill for the organization of the Territory of Alaska.

DOMESTIC.

....The Montreal Express was wrecked four miles north of White River Junction, Vt., on the night of February 4th. The disaster was the worst in New England railroad history, if not in that of the United States. It is another Ashtabula disaster, with more victims and added horrors. The place of the wreck is known as Woodstock Bridge, and is where the Vermont Central Railroad crosses the White River. A rail, broken, it is thought, by the intense cold, which, in the space of three hours, increased from a temperature of two degrees below zero to one of thirty-five degreees below, caused two passenger coaches and two sleeping-cars of the express train to leave the rails at the approach to the bridge. The coupling with the forward part of the train gave way. The four cars fell upon the ice which covered the river at the bottom of a rocky gorge fifty feet in depth. The bridge, which was of wood, gave way, and its timbers were burned by the flames which destroyed the cars. Both the passenger coaches were crowded, and there were twenty-two persons in one of the sleeping cars and nine in the other. It is estimated that the number of lives endangered in the accident was at least eighty. Of these not more than ten escaped unhurt. Many of the passengers were on the way to Montreal to enjoy the carnival. Nearly all those who lost their lives were burned to death. Between forty and fifty lives were lost.

....There was a terrific explosion of dynamite on board the Old Dominion steamer "Guyandotte" on the evening of January 31st. It occurred as the steamer was passing Long Branch on her way to Norfolk, Va. Fortunately there were no lives lost, as the passenners were in the saloon and the crew were forward awaiting the call for dinner. It will take about $1,500 to repair the damage done to the steamer. The Steamship Company has offered a reward of $2,000 for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator of the deed. The explosion was the work of an infernal machine placed in the toilet-room in the starboard quarter of the vessel. Robert Sinclair, a mess-boy, says that he saw a suspicious-looking person on the steamer a few moments before leaving the pier. He was a stout man, of medium size, with a brown mustache and side-whiskers, and was dressed in a light-brown overcoat, with dark trousers and a derby hat. He acted as if he was nervous. Shortly before starting time the man disappeared. Just as the last bell rang the mess-boy saw this man hurry from the toilet-room and run down the gang-plank. The man was not seen to speak to any one on board, and seemed to be trying to avoid notice. It is supposed that this person left a package of dynamite in the toilet-room in a small hand-bag that he carried.

....Judge David Turpie, Democrat, was elected Senator from Indiana on February 2d. This was the result of the change of Representative Robinson's vote. The Republicans will contest the election and the Secretary of State and President of the Senate will refuse to give Judge Turpie his certificates.

....Congressman Reagan, of Texas, was elected Senator from that state on February 1st. His principal opponents were Senator Maxey, Alexander Terrell and Governor Ireland. The thirty-first and final ballot stood: Reagan, 71; Maxey, 59; scattering, 6.

....The Jury in the trial of Ex-Alderman John O'Neil returned a verdict of "guilty" on February 1st. The Jury was unanimous on the first ballot.

FOREIGN.

....The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* says: "The situation of France with respect to Germany is fast becoming so critical that some heroic method of cure must at all hazards be attempted. Official and officious papers of Berlin now begin to cry out that General Boulanger is a perpetual source of danger to Germany because he personifies the idea of revenge. Everybody, in whatever station of life, desires nothing so much as peace, and General Boulanger will do all in his power to avert war with Germany. I hear that the military party in Berlin are really apprehensive of a *coup* being attempted by General Boulanger, but, say the French, if the War Minister is feared it is because he is known to be the best administrator we have had since the Republic was established, and we cannot dismiss a man from his post because he has done his work better than his predecessors. Moreover a wrongful dismissal would but increase his popularity, for he would be looked upon as the victim of foreign interference. There is, therefore, only one way left of dispelling the clouds which have gathered so thickly on the horizon. Prince Bismarck has asserted that he will never attack France; it is the duty of France to make a similar declaration in the strongest official form. I am told on excellent authority that the question of doing so has been more than once mooted in Cabinet councils, but that M. Gobiet has always refused on the ground that it would be a bad percedent to reply to newspaper reports, and that if he noticed one he would have to notice others. The life and death of a great nation are at stake and the Prime Minister talks of creating a precedent!" A Catholic reaction toward the septennate is setting in so strongly that Dr. Windthorst must either declare in favor of the bill or see the Center split and a powerful section supporting the Government. Count Strachwitz, Count Mayhauss Cormons, Count Henckel, and Herr von Schalcha have declared for the septennate, and intimated that they will secede from the Center party unless the bill is accepted. Advices from Bavaria report that the Catholic Deputies who are seeking re-election assure the electors that ultimate harmony between the Center and the Government is now certain.

....Lord R. Churchill has gone to the south of France to recuperate his health. He feels very sore over the failure of his recent attack on the Government. It is thought Mr. Parnell will have to relinquish the leadership of the Home Rule Party He is suffering from Bright's disease, and is not able to stand the strain of Parliamentary work. The English Government has granted a subsidy to the White Star Steamship Company for the use of the steamers of that line as armed transports in the event of war. The agreement includes a stipulation that the White Star Company shall build several fast vessels in accordance with designs furnished by the Admiralty. Harland & Wolff, of Belfast have the contracts for these vessels. Negotiations are on foot for similar arrangements with the Cunard and Inman Companies.

JAMES PYLE'S
PEARLINE
THE BEST THING KNOWN FOR
Washing and Bleaching,
In Hard or Soft, Hot or Cold Water.
SAVES LABOR, TIME, and SOAP AMAZINGLY, and gives universal satisfaction. No family, rich or poor, should be without it.
Sold by all Grocers. BEWARE of imitations well designed to mislead. PEARLINE is the ONLY SAFE labor-saving compound, and always bears the above symbol, and name of
JAMES PYLE, NEW YORK.

GRANŪLA
An Incomparable Food. Ready for *immediate use*. Unequaled for *children* and *invalids*. A delicious diet. Unsurpassed for constipation and dyspepsia. Sold by Grocers. Box by mail, 36c. Our Home Granula Co., DANSVILLE, N. Y., Manufacturers.

B. L. Solomon's Sons,
HAVING DECIDED TO
RETIRE
FROM THEIR
RETAIL BUSINESS,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FURNITURE
BELOW COST!
AFFORDING AN OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE FURNISHING OR WISHING ODD PIECES TO PURCHASE GOODS FROM OUR WELL-KNOWN HOUSE OF LONG-ESTABLISHED REPUTATION AT EXTRAORDINARY
LOW PRICES.
UNUSUAL BARGAINS IN
WALL PAPERS,
AND IN THEIR RETAIL
Upholstery Department.
Union Square and 16th St.
NEW YORK.

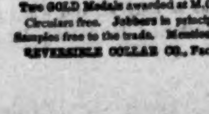
Philadelphia Fishing Tackle House,
Manufacturers of Fine Fishing Tackle.

Wood and Rod Mountings, and all Fly Tyers requisites. A specialty of the celebrated Bethabara Wood, which we consider the best known material for making Fishing Rods. Sixty-five page illustrated price-list by mail for 10c. A. B. SHIPLEY & SON, 503 Commerce St., Phila.

FOR GAS.
BAILEY'S COMPOUND Light-Spreading Silver-Plated CORRUGATED GLASS REFLECTORS! A wonderful invention for LIGHTING Churches, Halls, &c. Handsome designs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalogue & price list free.
BAILEY REFLECTOR CO., 113 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
FOR OIL.

ADAMS, RICHTER & CO.,
371 Canal St., New York.
NEW YORK WINDOW SHADE MANUFACTURING CO. Trade Mark.
Sole Manufacturers OF THE
NEW YORK CAMBRIC Window Shades.
These goods are made in all the fashionable colors and will not crack, curl or fade.
We are also importers and manufacturers of
SCOTCH HOLLAND SHADES.
in all colors. Orders solicited from any part of the country. Samples and directions for measurement sent on application

HEALTH BETTER THAN WEALTH.
Valuable information sent to all wearers of Artificial Teeth upon the receipt of postage. DR. W. E. DUNN, 331 Lexington Ave., Cor. 39th St. N.Y.

FRET NO MORE. WEAR
THE ALWAYS SMOOTH FINISH
"LINENE"

REVERSIBLE COLLARS and CUFFS.
FOR MEN AND BOYS. Ladies wear the Cuffs.
Rubens, Angelo, Raphael, turndown, and Murillo, stand-up.
Several webs of *Fine Muslin, starched together, and polished on both sides*, form the new LINENE FABRIC.
TEN collars, or five pairs of cuffs, sold at stores for 25 cents, or sent by mail from factory, if not found on sale. Trial collar and pair of cuffs (say what size) post-paid for SIX cents.
Two GOLD Medals awarded at M.C.M.A. Fair, Boston, 1884.
Circulars free. Jobbers in principal cities supply Retailers. Samples free to the trade. Mention where you saw this adv't.
REVERSIBLE COLLAR CO., Factory, Cambridge, Mass.

NOTICES.

☞ All communications for the Editorial, Literary News, and Miscellaneous Columns of this journal should be addressed to **The Editor of The Independent, P.-O. Box 2787.**

☞ All communications for the Commercial Department to the Commercial Editor, and all business communications from subscribers and advertisers to THE INDEPENDENT, **Box 2787.**

☞ Remittances should be made payable to THE INDEPENDENT.

☞ No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer; not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.

☞ We do not hold ourselves responsible for any views or opinions expressed in the communications of our correspondents.

☞ Persons desiring the return of their manuscripts, if not accepted, should send a stamped and directed envelope. We cannot, however, even in that case, hold ourselves responsible for their return. Authors should preserve a copy.

For Subscription Terms see Page 31.

251 Broadway, opp. City Hall Park.

NEW YORK, February 10th, 1887.

CONTENTS.

	Pages.
POEMS:—Nature in the Pine Wood, *Dora Read Goodale;* Ballade of Love and Death, *Graham R. Tomson;* Thy Love to Me, *Mrs. Mary C. Gates*	1
Death a Sleep. *The Rev. Newman Hall*	1
The Shadow of Europe. *Thomas Wentworth Higginson*	1, 2
The Centennial of the Constitution. *Benson J. Lossing, LL.D.*	2, 3
Christ's Private Life. *Samuel T. Spear, D.D.*	3, 4
Caste Tactics in the Last General Conference	4
Money Questions, 1886—1890. *Vice-Chancellor Henry MacCracken, D.D.*	4, 6
Our Washington Letter. *Kate Foote*	6
English Notes. *James Payn*	6, 7
DEPARTMENTS:—Biblical Research—The Birds of Palestine, *Selah Merrill, LL.D.;* Fine Arts—Treasure Trove, *William C. Ward;* Science—Burmah; Sanitary—Illuminating Gas and its Risks; Personalities; Pebbles; Ministerial Register; Music	7—10
LITERATURE:—Recent Works on Economic Theory; Minor Notices; Literary Notes; Books of the Week	10—12
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE:—Mr. Moody in Chicago; Dr. Talmage's Revival Meetings; The Freedmen's Aid Society and the Chattanooga University	13—14
MISSIONS	14
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL	15
NEWS OF THE WEEK	15
EDITORIALS:—Defective Revival Work; The School Question; Liberty as a Teacher; The Chattanooga Documents; The Marriage by Proxy; The New World Centennial; The Constitutional Crisis in Germany; The Return of the Jews to Spain	16, 18
EDITORIAL NOTES	18, 19
FINANCIAL, COMMERCIAL, ETC.	20—23
INSURANCE	23
OLD AND YOUNG:—The Wee Thing (poem), *Mary Elizabeth Blake;* My Lady Julia, *R. A. Oakes;* Saint Valentine (poem), *Ada Stewart Shelton;* Was She a Coward? *Rose Terry Cooke*	25—29
PUZZLEDOM	29
SELECTIONS	29
FARM AND GARDEN	30, 31

DEFECTIVE REVIVAL WORK.

THE present is the season when the thoughts of God's people are turned toward revival work in the churches, or what is commonly known as revival work. The results of these special efforts are in many cases very blessed, but in many more they are more or less disappointing. The disappointment is the result of several defects in our thought and plan of work.

First. It is a mistake to suppose that aggressive spiritual work can be successfully accomplished by setting apart a few weeks in the year for it, without the most careful preparation for it during the rest of the time. Yet this is largely the habit. For months there is no preparatory work done. People are not visited with a view to the work of God in the conversion of their souls. Pastoral visitation, if not wholly formal, is for the most part religiously social and observed more with a view to keeping up personal relation and communication between pastor and people, than for immediate and direct spiritual work. It is seldom the case that in any church there is to be found a regular and systematic care of the flock which leads the church to be on the look out for the spiritual defection and immediate rescue of those who are in danger of being enticed away from God by natural weakness of the flesh, or by the direct allurements of the world and the Devil. It is the fashion to let things go by the run until such time as it seems good to the church to—"begin a series of meetings." These meetings may last for a month or six weeks at longest, and what is recovered and gathered in during that time, is thankfully received, and the aggressive work is suspended. By degrees the church falls back into the normal condition of spiritual inactivity; some of the converts fall away, and the most that is done is for some one to remark that he never thought "they would hold out." There is little effort at restoring such a one in love.

The fact is, if special seasons of revival are to be greatly blessed there must be much work before, and much work after the meetings. In the coldest seasons when frost and snow have bound up and covered the earth, the prudent farmer is engaged in selecting his seed-corn; his machinery and farm implements are looked over and put in order, and everything is gotten in readiness for the first soft day in spring that announces the frost out of the ground and ready for the plow. The intensely active work is confined to a few months or weeks of the year; but then, the whole year beside is spent either in preparation for the harvest, or in garnering and thrashing it. God's husbandry needs similar forethought and careful preparation. There are few churches that are ready for special evangelistic services when they are appointed and begun; and the result is, that the fruit is meager or weakly come by, just as a harvest hastily planted and poorly cultivated (because the farmer was not ready and had to do things in a hurry) is never a good harvest. It is as apparent in churches as it is in the farms of two farmers where the farm of one man betokens what we call "careful farming" while that of the other is characterized by "careless farming." This is our greatest mistake: lack of careful, forehanded, all-the-year-round preparation for special efforts.

Second. Too much stress is laid upon the conversion of sinners. We speak in view of the generally unready condition of the church. The burden of desire seems to be to "see souls saved." Far be it from us to say that such a desire is not a lawful one: but our impression is that special effort is too quickly directed to the work of "soul saving" in the average so-called revival meetings. The church needs for the most part, a thorough awakening to its own spiritual condition. In fact, there must be a revival of religion in the church, before there can be a reasonable hope of an ingathering of souls from the world. It is a mistake to suppose that God can or will work through a cold, unconsecrated and worldly church. It is very difficult for the minister or the evangelist to reach sinners over the heads and through the hearts of a cold and unsympathetic church; and in case sinners are convicted and converted, it is equally difficult to drag them into the kingdom over the heads and through the cold hearts of unsympathetic church-members. It is an egregious blunder to suppose that any pastor or evangelist can accomplish a revival of religion without the spiritual sympathy and co-operation of the people of God with whom he works.

After all, our mature conviction is, that the *church* and not the *evangelist* is the important factor in revival work. Peter's preaching on the day of Pentecost would have had little effect on the multitude but for the fact that the whole company had been for ten days waiting on the Lord, and "were all filled with the Holy Ghost." Neither pastor nor evangelist may work successfully through a church to reach the unconverted unless there is spiritual power in the church. A spiritual evangelist might, and probably would see great results from his work in some hall or rink apart from the church, and in spite of the church, where there was nothing between him and sinners but the Word of God; but the minute he enters a church, then the church stands between his message and the unsaved. If the church is in quick sympathy and acts as a transmitter of the Word, by spiritual power, then the preacher is strong and more than ever effective; but if, on the other hand, the church is cold, critical, and unsympathetic, it acts as a non-conductor of power; and though the *Word* may be in power it is lost by the active resistance or passive inertia of the church through whom it must pass before it gets to the unsaved people.

Depend upon it, if we are to see hereafter thorough revivals of religion, we must direct our attention to the church, and endeavor to secure a proper spiritual condition there. We would not say that special meetings ought not to be held with the churches until they are in proper spiritual condition, but we would, if special meetings are to be held, begin at the "house of God" with the Word, and purge out the "old leaven" and burn out the "wood, hay and stubble." God knows the churches' need, in many cases, to be converted to a consecrated Christian life, as much as the sinners in the world need to be converted to Christ. When the former condition is seen in the churches, then will the latter result come about among the unsaved.

THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

THERE is no abler paper of its denomination in the country than *The Catholic Review*. This is what it says of the relation of Catholics to our public school system; and what it says goes a great way to explain the collision between Dr. McGlynn and his Archbishop:

"There is no longer a school question for Catholics. It is closed. The door of discussion, which was slightly ajar prior to 1834, was closed, locked, bolted and barred by the Plenary Council held in that year, which directed that Christian schools should be maintained by all the parishes in the United States not prevented by extreme poverty from carrying them on. That decree is law for priests and people."

A pretty authoritative body, then, was that Plenary Council of Baltimore, which can and does lock, bolt and bar doors after that fashion. Nevertheless we venture to say that Catholic children will continue to go by the thousands to our public schools, and what will the Church do about it? For one thing it cannot shut out the children or their parents from the sacraments for doing it, for that the aforesaid Plenary Council forbids. The door is "closed, locked, bolted and barred" against that punishment.

Now *The Catholic Review* is trying to keep up the courage of its people by representing that Protestants are turning against the public schools because they are raising up a godless and atheistic generation. It, and other Catholic papers, quote three or four very respectable names of gentlemen who have criticised our public schools as if there were a great movement coming against them now that the Catholics have turned away from them. These names are chiefly President Seelye and the late Prof. A. A. Hodge.

We assure *The Catholic Review* that, while we Protestants have no Plenary Council to lock and bolt doors for us, we are, in fact, vastly more nearly agreed in support of the public school than Catholics are in opposition to it. There is not a scintilla of evidence that there is any change of opinion on the subject. We all want the public schools better; we are all eager to find out and criticise their faults, but nobody wants them abolished.

The "general assault all along the line made against the godless system by sincere and intelligent Protestants of every denomination" exists simply in the imagination of *The Catholic Review*. All the criticism quoted comes from a very small party of people, generally of a Scotch Presbyterian origin or affiliation, who have not emancipated themselves wholly from the theory of a Church Establishment, and who think they are going to make the nation godly to put the name of God somewhere into the Constitution. One of these men was Prof. A. A. Hodge, whose story in *The New Princeton Review* is repeated with great delight that a state superintendent returned to the author a text-book he had prepared on political economy, with the note that the first sentence condemned it for use in the public schools. That sentence was: "The source of all wealth is the beneficence of God." We presume that state superintendent was a devout Christian believer—most of them are. That sentence was true enough, but it is not political economy, but religion. A text-book of political economy is not the place to teach religion. The beneficence of God is the source of all wealth, but no more than it is of all health. Everything comes from God of every sort. "Shall we receive good at the hand of the Lord, and shall we not receive evil?" said the pious Job. God only gives wealth indirectly. He gives the materials and the conditions out of which man's labor creates wealth. Political economy has nothing to do with God's part, which it cannot control, but only with man's part. To bring in theology, even good theology, with political economy is to show an imperfect scientific sense.

The Catholics are not a bit more anxious than the Protestants to have their children brought up to fear God and obey the laws of the nation. They are quite as successful as the Catholics in thus bringing up their children. But it is only a very small and utterly uninfluential portion of them that are opposed to our public schools. Not even President Seelye or Professor Hodge would take that position. They, doubtless, would have some religion taught in these schools. But the great mass of Protestants would, as Christians, as representing the Church which they love and believe in more than they do in the State, be afraid and ashamed to ask the State to teach religion. That is the Church's business. Any interference with it by the State we not only do not ask but we resent. The Church can be trusted, or at worst it must be trusted, to convert and save the world. To put this work on the State is to humiliate the Church, to confess that it is powerless to do its duty, or that it refuses to accept its obligation. We say to the State: "Hands off of religion. Religion is our personal matter. We will attend to it. We do not want your help or your patronage. We fear your interference. There is death in your hand when you offer to give us your aid." To represent the "sincere and intelligent Protestants" as making a general assault on our system of public schools is a gross misstatement.

LIBERTY AS A TEACHER.

THE Andover teachers of a new theology, consisting entirely of "private views," "free thoughts" and "mere speculations," as stated at the late meeting of the American Board at Des Moines, Iowa—a sort of theology unwarranted by divine revelation, have tried hard, by concealments of all the facts, to make people believe that all the missionaries of a certain Mission were anxious, without any qualification, to have Mr. Hume return to his missionary work. These Andover teachers were very anxious and earnest, also at one time, to have the religious press of the country approve of such a step. Now what are the facts in the case which the Andover "speculators" did not care at that time to state? What do these missionaries really want? Evidently *not* the Andover theology.

They now say that they were "surprised and grieved at his (Mr. Hume's) utterances at Andover, which have been so widely published. We have no sympathy with the sentiments he there expressed. We believe that the teaching of a future probation here, even as a hypothesis, would be extremely harmful to our work. While, therefore, the question of his return must be decided by the Prudential Committee, we wish to say that we would gladly welcome Brother Hume back to occupy the position he held before, and to teach the same doctrine as before, provided that he avoid the preaching or teaching of any speculation in favor of a future probation."

Now, why did not the Andover "speculators" publish all the facts in this case as above stated. The truth of the whole matter, as it now stands, may be stated as follows:

1st. The Andover "speculators" insist—as an entering wedge—on having the American Board so far committed to their "new views," "speculations," and "free thoughts," as to reappoint Mr. Hume as a missionary.

2d. The Andover "speculators" insist on being "recognized" in this way, if possible, in order to give them a proper standing before the Christian public.

3d. The Andover "speculators" have thrust the matter of future probation before the public, apparently, without a particle of reason, any more than other "mere speculators" would have in their places, who do not believe in miracles, the divinity of Christ, and other plainly *revealed* truths of the Bible.

4th. The Andover "speculators" insist

that all who oppose them do not believe in permitting them the liberty of "free thought"—which is false—or the liberty to "speculate" about what God intends to do in the future—which is equally false.

We are not authorized to speak for anybody, but so far as THE INDEPENDENT is concerned, we say, plainly, that we are most decidedly in favor of the liberty of "free thought" and of indulging in "mere speculations," and also are in favor of the liberty of all persons to entertain "new views" of any sort; but we are most decidedly opposed to having these "mere speculations" thrust upon us from every Christian platform by all sorts of "speculators" who, uninvited, may claim the liberty to become our teachers. Other people besides the Andover speculators have "rights" and "views" as to the propriety of TEACHING before the American Board and elsewhere all sorts of "speculations," and when occasion requires, and these rights are not respected, they will undoubtedly defend them. One-sided liberty is not the sort now most wanted—either in Rome, Andover, or Boston.

THE CHATTANOOGA DOCUMENTS.

WE publish elsewhere copies of the charter of Chattanooga University and the contract between the University and the Freedmen's Aid Society. It will be seen that the two documents, taken together, give the Board of Trustees at Chattanooga ample power to shape the character of the University. What they leave to the Society, the owner of the property and building, does not appear so ample. It is true that the charter prescribes (1) that the University "shall be and remain under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and be under its control;" (2) that the President and Corresponding Secretary of the Society shall be members of the Board of Trustees; (3) that such laws, rules and regulations may be made by the trustees as "required by the religious denomination" establishing the University; and (4) that the University shall be maintained on "such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by the two corporations." All this is true, but what are these concessions in the face of the fact that the power "to adopt rules governing the admission of pupils and students" and "to employ and control professors . . . and when necessary discharge them," is expressly lodged in the Board of Trustees.

The trustees, aware of their advantage, have bid defiance to the Executive Committee concerning the removal of Professor Caulkins, and the Society is practically helpless. The contract, as drawn under the clause we have numbered "4," confines to the trustees this power of defiance for at least one year, since it provides that the property shall be held and occupied so long as the two parties "shall agree thereto, but this arrangement shall not be terminated, except upon a notice of either one or the other in writing for one year previous to such termination." The Executive Committee, by whose order this contract was drawn, though it may not, possibly, have had the opportunity to amend or adopt it formally, is now confronted by this serious difficulty established in its name and by its authority. It was declared, after a full investigation, that Professor Caulkins is unfit to be a teacher in any school under the control of the Freedmen's Aid Society; but the trustees of the University having refused to comply with its reiterated request to remove him, the Executive Committee now finds that practically Chattanooga is not under the control of the Society, and that if it would purge the university of the presence of a professor highly objectionable to it, it can only do so by giving notice of termination of contract, and wait a year to regain control of its own property. It may use as much moral pressure as it chooses; but it cannot withhold supplies to the University, it cannot stop the salary of the obnoxious professor, it cannot close the University; it can only wait the pleasure of the trustees or the legal termination of the contract.

The Society will find itself in an equally helpless condition, if its Board of Managers, at their meeting on February 23d, decide that no school under the Society's control can be allowed to exclude Negroes, and the trustees of Chattanooga refuse to give effect to that decision. By the terms of the charter Chattanooga is to "adopt rules governing the admission of pupils and students in said University." The Society has reserved to itself, it would appear, no voice in this extremely important matter. The trustees acting on the power conferred on them have voted, since the Caulkins case was investigated, not to admit Negroes. That is the rule which they have adopted "governing the admission of pupils and students in said University," and it is hardly possible for the managers to change it, or have it changed, except by giving the required notice of termination of contract and waiting a year, unless the trustees choose for prudential or other reasons to rescind it.

How did it happen that Chattanooga, which furnished hardly an eighth of the cost of building, furniture and ground, was given such large powers in the management of the University? How did it happen that the Freedmen's Aid Society, which put about $80,000 into the enterprise, and agreed to be responsible for the running expenses, was given so little power in the management of the University? Was it by design or oversight? There are a few persons who may have had opportunities for knowledge on this point. Bishop Walden, as president of the Freedmen's Aid Society, chairman of its Executive Committee, incorporator and trustee of Chattanooga University, and author, or joint-author, of the contract, has been in a position to ascertain the facts.

THE MARRIAGE BY PROXY.

IF murderers must be hanged, it were well it were done speedily. If we inflict the doom it should be made terrible, and a large part of the terror is in its speed. The law's delay discredits the law, and gives room for a thousand evils.

But most unexpected of all the evils of delay in the case of these anarchist murderers of Chicago, and most shocking, is that which startles the decent public in the proclaimed marriage of Miss Van Zandt to August Spies. The prisoner is awaiting the gallows. He is one of the most guilty leaders in this foully planned murder. A foolish, half-educated girl, of a reputable Presbyterian family, was left so without control by her parents that she was allowed to attend the trial regularly. There she began to follow with interest the fortunes of Spies. She imagined him a persecuted man. She followed him, courted him, sought to marry him, and the wretch consented, and, stranger still, her parents consented. But the scandal outraged the public and the sheriff, who refused to allow Miss Van Zandt to visit him in jail or to be married to him. Thereupon we are startled with the announcement that the criminal and the lunatic have been married—*by proxy!* Spies has given his married brother power of attorney to make the marriage contract with Miss Van Zandt as his proxy, and she has gone with the proxy before an anarchist justice of the peace and the marriage contract has been made and signed, and now Miss Van Zandt calls herself Mrs. August Spies, and as August Spies's wife takes charge of the publication and distribution of the felon's autobiography. A case so shocking, so indecent, has never been known. A new horror has been added to the peerless horror of the murderers' bomb.

Shall such a marriage stand? The first question seems to be one of law, whether a marriage by proxy is a lawful marriage.

The lawyers are already at odds over the question. Some say it is. They point to the well-known cases in which, as in that of the first Napoleon, to take one of the latest of them, a ruler has through his proxy gone through the form of marriage with a princess in a distant city, so that she might come to him as his queen. The Catholic Church has recognized such marriages as valid; but, nevertheless, a new marriage ceremony has always been gone through with when the parties met, showing that the so-called marriage by proxy was really nothing more than a solemn betrothal. A similar case, perhaps the only one in this country, occurred some years ago, in which a woman was married in Cincinnati by the Catholic bishop to an Italian nobleman who was at the time in Italy, but who was represented by the bride's brother as proxy. Here, again, the marriage ceremony was repeated in Italy.

The chief argument for the validity of marriage by proxy is that, under our laws, marriage is a civil contract, and a contract can be made by a man's agent as well as by the man personally. But there are various kinds of contracts, which are governed by different laws and customs. Because a contract of sale can be made by an agent it does not follow that a contract of marriage can be entered into. Certainly the law has never directly recognized any such power of an agent. We are sure it never will when the question is before any legislature. We do not believe that any judge would recognize marriage as that kind of a contract which can be entered into by a proxy. If it could the door would be open to a thousand evils. What with elopements and proxies marriage would become little more than a farce.

THE NEW WORLD CENTENNIAL.

Two great American centennial celebrations are now in the future, to be very soon provided for. The first is the hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which went into operation in 1789. For this celebration arrangements have been made, in part, by Congress and by a Committee of Promotion, and the nations of America will be invited to participate. There is yet time to consider the suggestion made by Dr. Lossing in our columns this week relative to this celebration. The second celebration in 1892, will, commemorate, in an even more impressive way, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

The preparations making for the latter event may be understood from the unanimous report of the Library Committee of the House of Representatives, Gen. O. R. Singleton, Chairman, the Senate having previously taken similar action:

"The Committee on the Library, to which was referred the Senate concurrent resolution, providing that 'A joint committee of five members of the Senate and eight members of the House of Representatives be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of holding, in 1892, in commemoration of the discovery of America, an international exhibition of the industries and products of all nations, and, should such an exhibition be deemed expedient, to consider the time, place, circumstances and general plan thereof, and to report by bill or otherwise,' have had the same under consideration and unanimously recommended its passage.

"There is a widespread desire by the American people and foreign nations, particularly Spain, Italy and the fifteen Spanish-American republics of the three Americas, that the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus be duly celebrated.

"In illustration of the interest abroad in this great event in American history, we call attention to the fact that more than three years ago Alfonso XII, King of Spain, said in conversation with one of the editors of the New York INDEPENDENT: 'It is an event in which all the world would be interested and in which the leading nations might unite.'

"Señor Don Emilio Castelar, a distinguished statesman of Spain, said upon the same occasion: 'Instead of celebrating in any one place, which would necessarily be local in character, I would have all the nations interested so combine as to make this anniversary the most memorable and the greatest ever held in the history of the world. In Genoa, the city of Columbus's birth, the initiative should be taken. Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, England and the United States should be properly represented. Then let each of these nations send a vessel or several vessels of their own, beautifully equipped and with representatives officially accredited to the seaport of Palos, in Grenada, where, upon the third of August, should occur, after suitable ceremonies, the departure of this international fleet for the island of San Salvador. As all the nations mentioned have contributed so much to America in years and centuries gone by and are now so vitally interested in her present welfare, there should be a unity of interest in a voyage that would be really remarkable. The fleet should stop at the Canary Islands, and, in further imitation of the course pursued by Christopher Columbus, should proceed on its way to San Salvador. How memorable the anniversary of the discovery of land would be, and how many ways to commemorate it at once occur to the mind! I should be glad to see the fleet visit some of the points of historical and commercial interest in the Western Hemisphere."

"The American Historical Society, at its last annual meeting at Washington in May last, passed resolutions in favor of a due observance of the coming event, and through a committee presented the same to the President of the United States.

"These are but illustrations of the popular demand, both at home and abroad, for a celebration in 1892 in honor of Columbus and his discovery of the New World.

"In our opinion, pride, as well as self-interest in American history and institutions, demands that the United States—the elder sister of the sixteen American Republics—take the initiative in this grand and patriotic work. We also urge the immediate passage of this resolution that there may be ample time for preparation.

"In conclusion, we call attention to the fact that the passage of this resolution contemplates no expense whatever, but simply the creation of a committee of the two houses of Congress to consider the subject."

THE INDEPENDENT, as will be gathered from General Singleton's report, has taken a great interest in this subject. We are glad to see that Congress is interested in it. We have no doubt that the President will support the project in every way. This is not a local affair, not a celebration for the United States or for America alone, but for the world. With the discovery of America modern history begins. When America was discovered the dark ages ended. It was in 1492 that the Jews were expelled from Spain, which was an act of the Middle Ages; and it was in 1492 that Spain discovered America, an act of the ages of the Renaissance. There the two epochs met. The whole world must celebrate the greatest of all discoveries, Spain and Italy and Europe, as well as the United States and Mexico and San Domingo. But the United States must take the lead, and we are sure that the other nations will follow

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN GERMANY.

THE present conflict between the German Chancellor, the representative of the Imperial Executive, and the Reichstag, the assembly of the people, is not to be put on the same footing with an ordinary cabinet crisis in France or England. It is something more than a political difference that is agitating Germany; it is a struggle to interpret the unwritten principle of an untried constitution. The struggle is between imperialism and the people; and the legislative power, the ultimate sovereignty of the nation, hangs in the balance.

We do not look now for any uprising on the part of the people, such as subjected Berlin to a reign of terror for five awful days in May, 1848, when the influence of the revolution in France was sweeping over the confederated states of Germany. Then they were clamoring for popular representation, freedom of the press, trial by jury in all cases, the abolition of the law of censorship, and a popular military. These were matters touching the civil liberty of the individual, and appealed directly to the populace. There was no resisting their demands, and representation was guaranteed by the promise of the Prussian King. Constitutional questions appeal less directly to the people, because less understood. To-day the German people think less of the constitutional idea that is seeking a settlement than of continued military oppression and its consequent trials and hardships. They resist the Septennate Bill, not that they may ultimately prove that the balance of the sovereign power lies with their representatives in the Reichstag, but that they may avoid the burdens of a great standing army continued through a long term of years. If, however, they shall succeed in avoiding the burdens, they will have triumphed over imperialism and will have won, even if unconsciously, a great constitutional victory.

The present constitution of the German Empire, while containing the principles established by the revolution of 1848, is the culmination of the events accomplished in the year 1866. The momentous conflict of that year raised Protestant Prussia in the scale of German powers proportionately as it lowered Catholic Austria, and paved the way for the North German Confederation and, later, for the German Empire. The ascendancy of Prussia, first in

the one and then in the other, was the logical sequence of 1866. The constitution, which became the law of the German Empire in 1871, does not seek to evade this conclusion. It makes the King of Prussia the Emperor of Germany; it gives Prussia, represented by her Emperor, and he in turn by his Chancellor, a sufficient number of votes in the Bundesrath, the house of Princes, to prevent changes in the constitution unfavorable to Prussia; it permits the Emperor to initiate laws through his Chancellor in the Bundesrath. Though laying down the general principle that a concurrent majority of Bundesrath and Reichstag constitutes the law-making power, over which the Emperor has no veto, it makes an important exception that is applicable to the case in hand: in projects of law referring to the military or naval system or to the customs and excise system, the Emperor is decisive in the Bundesrath if he speaks for the maintenance of an existing law. He does so in the Septennate Bill, which provides merely for continuing the present system through another seven years. The contest, therefore, is not, even in the first instance between the Emperor and the princes of the various states of the Empire, but is between the Emperor and the people of the Empire, represented respectively by Bismarck and the Reichstag.

There has been no conflict precisely like the present since the adoption of the constitution, and we have, therefore, no precedent on which to base our opinions as to the outcome. We know that Bismarck, after dissolving a parliament under similar circumstances in 1870, acted arbitrarily and without legislative sanction; but now he must be guided by an imperial constitution, and no money can be raised or troops levied except by consent of the Imperial Parliament. There has been no extra-constitutional act thus far; the opposing Reichstag has been regularly dissolved, and there will be the prescribed election within sixty days and the prescribed assembling of the house within ninety days. There can be no more coercion in the next house than there was in the last, and the Reichstag, on its part, cannot force the Emperor by withholding from him the appropriations and the necessary means of administration; the constitution expressly prohibits that.

It seems, thus, as if we were to witness a fair and square constitutional struggle. It may, however, be altogether averted by the efforts that Bismarck is making to frighten and threaten and excite the people into yielding a point for the sake of peace. The clerical party in the new Reichstag will probably be less united in opposition. The Pope has expressed his wish that Bismarck should be supported, hoping thus to secure a favorable revision of the May laws. If his wish is widely regarded, the Septennate Bill will probably be passed by the next Reichstag; for against Guelph and Ghibeline together, the constitutional idea would have a well-nigh hopeless fight. But if the people and their representatives persist in their present attitude, either Bismarck, for the first time, will have to bend, or constitutionalism in Germany will be shown to be a vaporous delusion.

Editorial Notes.

DR. CUYLER, of Brooklyn, has, in *The Homiletic Review* for February, a sharp and well-written article in reply to an article in the *Review* for December of last year from the pen of Dr. Crosby, of this city, on Paul's "law of charity," as stated in his Epistles to the churches at Rome and Corinth, respectively, on the subject of wine-drinking. We stated our opinion of the latter article some weeks ago. Dr. Crosby was certainly greatly at fault in his logic in assuming that Paul's "law of charity" is the "grand stronghold" of temperance men in urging upon others and practicing for themselves the doctrine of total abstinence from all intoxicating beverages, including wine as well as whisky and brandy, and, indeed, all distilled liquors; and this Dr. Cuyler very effectually shows. Whatever may be the true construction of this "law of charity," the "grand stronghold" of the temperance argument in favor of total abstinence consists in the well-known effects of alcoholic drinks upon the body and the soul, and the serious peril that *any* use of these drinks, as a beverage, will at last lead to habitual drunkenness. No well man needs them for any normal use; and, in the light of the peril of using them in any form or to any extent, except as medicines, every one should abstain from their use altogether. Moreover, every one is accountable for his influence over others; and if his use of wine as a beverage will contribute to uphold and sustain the drinking usages of society, out of which so much drunkenness and woe arise, then as a plain dictate of Christian common sense, the wine-drinker should for this reason, as well as his own safety, lay aside his wine-drinking, and practice the doctrine of total abstinence. Dr. Cuyler urges this point with great force. His argument, while genial and friendly in its tone, effectually disposes of the one previously published by Dr. Crosby.

THE Congressional Record of Saturday last furnishes the certificates of General Logan's eminent physicians in regard to the cause of his recent sudden death. Dr. J. H. Baxter, Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army, says:

"I certify that I have been the family physician of the late Gen. John A. Logan for the past twelve years, that I attended him in his last illness, and that his death resulted from the effect of cerebral rheumatism. I have frequently attended him professionally, and treated him for rheumatism during the past twelve years, and have no doubt that this disease was the result of exposure during his military services in the late War. General Logan informed me that he contracted this disease from exposure at the battle of Fort Donelson, Tenn."

Dr. John B. Hamilton, Supervising Surgeon-General of Marine Hospitals, who was associated in the case with Dr. Baxter, says:

"I was intimately acquainted with the late Gen. John A. Logan, and frequently gave him medical advice. On the occasion of his severe attack of rheumatism in 1861 or 1862, when he went to Hot Springs, Ark., I was called by Dr. Baxter in consultation, and also in his last illness. He finally died from cerebral rheumatism, which is a metastasis (or change of the seat) of the rheumatism to the meninges (coverings) of the brain. There were undoubtedly a variety of circumstances favoring this change of seat of the rheumatic manifestations, but they are not material to your inquiry, for although the immediate cause of death was the cerebral pressure, the real or remote cause was the presence of the rheumatic diathesis.

"The origin of this rheumatism, I have always thought was due to exposure in the field, and sciatic pains from which the late General so often suffered, were undoubtedly due to the injury done the parts in the vicinity of the sciatic nerve by one of his wounds. The wound through his foot, he often assured me, never gave him any pain after it closed, but the one near the hip was a constant source of suffering. He said to me that he was entitled to a pension if he chose to apply for it, and, in my professional opinion, there can be no doubt of the development of the rheumatism from exposure in the field. I have not left out of sight in forming this opinion the question of heredity, for there is every reason to suppose that even had there been an inherited tendency, without the exposure, his superb physique and good general condition would have greatly delayed the development of the rheumatic diathesis, if not altogether kept it in abeyance."

When General Logan was at Woodstock, Conn., at the Fourth of July celebration in 1885, he stated plainly that he had not seen a well day since he was wounded in the army, or a single day when he was free from pain caused by the wounds he received in battle. We presume that hundreds, if not thousands, have known this fact from General Logan's own lips during the past twenty years. We most sincerely hope and pray that Congress will not hesitate a day or a moment to grant the pension to his bereaved and respected widow which she is entitled both by law and precedent to receive, and all the people will say Amen.

IT has come—the long, well-seasoned opinion of the *Christian Advocate* on the Chattanooga case, as we predicted last week, and, as we are told in the opening sentence, "at the time decided upon some months ago." This only makes the mystery of the delay more mysterious. Why February 3d should have been decided upon months ago as the most fitting time to speak on this very important subject we cannot guess. But no matter now what the reason was, the *Advocate* has spoken, devoting six columns to the statement and discussion of "Delicate Questions in our Southern Work." The article describes the attitude of the Church toward the colored race from the days of slavery down to the present, and traces the legislation on the color line through the several General Conferences down to and including that of 1884. The General Conference of 1884 did not intend, it thinks, to sanction the enforced exclusion of colored applicants in the establishment of separate white schools. If such a proposition had been presented, it would, it believes, have been voted down. What the *Advocate* says on this point is strong and good and helpful, and must contribute greatly to the right settlement of the case. In the particular case of Chattanooga it holds that after persuasion to apply elsewhere had been used on the colored applicants and failed, they should have been admitted. But what then?

"It would then be necessary to explain freely to the community the situation, and have it definitely understood that it is not probable that any considerable number of colored students who understood the problem would endeavor to embarrass solution. Having made this clear it would then be necessary to arrange all matters in the school so as to make the situation as little annoying to others as possible. This would have a tendency to keep whites from leaving and colored students from applying."

This is a hint for which the Chattanooga authorities may yet have occasion to thank the *Advocate*. If they are forced to open the doors of the University to all alike they could so "arrange all matters" as not to "embarrass" or "annoy" the white students, and thus "keep them from leaving," and "colored students from *applying*." Very likely. The colored students could be sent somewhere else to board as is done, the *Advocate* explains, in the Boston Conservatory of Music, which is not, of course, a Church institution. But the *Advocate's* language appears to mean much more than this. It seems to imply such a course of treatment of colored scholars in mixed schools as would prevent any colored person of self-respect from applying for admission. Is this the sort of policy to be deliberately recommended to the Methodist Episcopal Church? The proposal to exclude Negroes altogether from white schools is at least open and undisguised, but the proposal to admit them and "arrange all matters" so that few are likely to apply, and sensitive white students suffer no annoyance and no embarrassment, is cruel and cowardly. It would be better, far better, to say to the Negroes, as the Chattanooga authorities have said to them: This is a white school, you are black, you cannot come in, than to say: This is a white school; but because it is a school of the Methodist Episcopal Church, you can come in if you insist on it; but you must submit to such arrangements as will meet the prejudices of the white students. This is the only new thing in fact or opinion in the *Advocate's* long article. It is one of those "reckless utterances" which more time, perhaps, would have led our contemporary to avoid.

"NIGRALBUS," of *The Northern Christian Advocate*, who surprised us with his frank defense of the color line, asks us to tell him where we would have the color line drawn. He assumes we would draw it somewhere. We would draw it just as and just where we draw the red-hair line or the deaf and dumb line or the hunch-back line, or the blonde or brunette line. We would make it a line of fact. We would, say This man is a Negro or mulatto, a quadroon, a brunette, a blonde, has red hair, is deaf and dumb, or is a hunch-back. That is all. Take an example. "Nigralbus," if we may believe the name he gives himself, is both white and black. We would acknowledge the fact. We would distribute our attribution of color as it belongs. Perhaps his skin black and his heart white. If so, we would say so. Then, having looked the fact boldly in the face, like the man to whose attention the Bible difficulties were proposed, we would pass on. That is the end of it. We would treat the Negro in "social, family, personal, ecclesiastical and educational relations," just as we would red-haired men, deaf-and-dumb men, hunch-backs, brunettes or blondes, *i. e.*, according as they are good or bad, intelligent or illiterate, cultured or uncultured. Is that clear, "Nigralbus"?

WE are glad to be able to say that Prof. Benjamin B. Warfield, of the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, has accepted the call to the historic chair of Systematic Theology at Princeton, made vacant by the death of the beloved man who was so generally known as "Archie" Hodge. Professor Warfield is a young man, and has gained great distinction by his studies in the Lower Criticism, and in some allied fields, as in the analysis and elucidation of the "Teaching of the Apostles." He has proved himself an acute and original scholar, ready to enter new fields. So far as he is known in theology—we only recall an article, "Our Inspiration," in *The Presbyterian Review*, of which he was one of the joint authors. He represents that school of theology which prevails in Princeton. As professor he will be required to pledge himself that he "will not teach, directly or indirectly, anything contrary to or inconsistent with the said Confession of Faith," to wit, the Westminster Confession of Faith and Catechism. Professor Warfield's transfer from Allegheny Seminary will be a great loss to that institution, which had already been obliged to give up Professor Hodge to Princeton, and which has lately been compelled to dispense with the services of Professor Kellogg on account of his propagandism of Premillennarianism. In the same way Princeton called Professor Patton from the Seminary at Chicago. These smaller seminaries find fault and scold, but there is not so much reason in it as there is provocation for it. The best men should be called where they can exert the largest influence. The Church needs its strongest men at its largest institutions; and one of the purposes of the smaller institutions is to train men for the larger ones. Professor Warfield's or Professor Patton's loyalty is not due first to Allegheny or Chicago, but to the entire Church.

MR. BECK'S bill to prohibit members of Congress from acting as attorneys or employés for subsidized railroad companies, was amended and passed last Friday. The amendment, however, virtually nullifies the original intent of the bill, by prohibiting service to a company only when the member "shall have reasonable cause to believe that measures specially affecting the interests of such company are pending before Congress, or are about to be so pending during his term of office." In other words, though there is a penalty attached for violation, the matter is left pretty much to the discretion of the member. It is safe to say that by the provisions of the bill no member of Congress would ever be fined or imprisoned. Mr. Evarts seemed to regard Mr. Beck's bill as an insult to members individually, and he pooh-poohed the idea of no man being able to serve two masters. As a lawyer he could conserve the dignity of the law and the protection of the community, and as a senator he could perform his duty in accordance with his obligations. That, perhaps, is a statesman's view; but suppose, to be practical, a railroad company were to give a large retainer to a member of Congress to secure his services in looking after the interests of the company and the dignity of the law, and that a matter touching the company should afterward come up in Congress, would it not be difficult to say whether he would be under obligations to the company or to the public? The interests of the two might, of course, coincide; but in case of conflict there would be an inevitable dilemma, and there would have to be a choice between two masters. Neither the amendment nor the final passage of the bill was secured without warm debate. In fact, there was as much personal abuse in the discussion as one would expect to see in a Western state legislature. No debates in the Senate are so spirited and, we might add, so unseemly, as those that are personal to the body itself. Let a member—Mr. Evarts, for example—be threatened as to his own pocket, and he will pour forth sentences of impassioned eloquence, while in the matter of the nation's finances, the tariff and the silver problem, he is long-suffering and silent.

THE President has signed the Inter-State Commerce Bill passed by the two Houses of Congress; and this gives it the force of law. The professed object of the law is to regulate railroads engaged in the transportation of the inter-state commerce of the country, so as to prevent unjust discrimination as between shippers of goods, as between different localities, and also between freights of the same kind. There has been for many years an increasing demand, especially in the Western and Southern States, that Congress should adopt some regulations on this subject; and the law just enacted is the result of this demand. The law, being the first of the kind enacted for the regulations of railroads, is experimental and tentative, and will, undoubtedly, upon trial, show defects calling for amendment. We do not think that the provision in relation to the pooling system by railroads is wise legislation; and we are of the same opinion in regard to the provision that relates to long and short hauls. The latter provision is drawn in such language that even a "Philadelphia lawyer" might well be embarrassed in determining what Congress really meant to enact. The members of Congress were themselves not agreed as to what the language meant. Now that the bill has become a law, a very important duty is devolved on the President in the selection of the Railroad Commissioners provided for by the law, who are to be the agents in carrying it into effect. They will be the first interpreters of its provisions, without any legal or judicial precedents to guide them, and, hence, the moment they begin to apply the law, will be confronted with grave problems. The President will have a plenty of applicants for the office, but he should not appoint one of them on party grounds, or to find a place for a broken-down Democratic politician. The Commissioners should be men who know something about railroads, who are not opposed to their regulation by law, and who, by reason of their antecedents and character, will honestly and fearlessly carry out the provisions of the law, on the one hand not seeking to embarrass the transportation service rendered by railroads, and, on the other hand, not capable of being bribed by or bought up by railroad managers. While we do not entirely approve of the law, as it now stands, and believe that its execution will, in a short time, show the necessity for amending it, we want to see it faithfully and impartially executed. The selection of the right sort of men for commissioners is a very important matter; and we trust that the President will have the good sense to make such a selection.

WHEN Lord Wolseley accomplished his valiant retreat from the Sûdan in the spring of 1885, England naively offered to let Turkey establish a government there. But the Porte declined the distinction, and Italy eagerly accepted the

task. She confined herself, however, to the Red Sea littoral, and for nearly two years has waited for the anarchic disturbances in the interior to spend their force. Her headquarters have been at Massowah, just north of the Abyssinian boundary line. The relations between the Italians and their near neighbors had not been though to be otherwise than friendly until the announcement came, last week, of a fierce battle near Massowah, which was quite disastrous to the Italian force. The news stirred up the home government to an unwonted pitch of excitement and the debate in the Chamber of Deputies at once began to rage like a tempest in a teapot. It was proposed that a million dollars should be devoted to sending reinforcements to the seat of war. Some suggested that as nothing was to be gained by remaining at Massowah, the garrison should retire from the littoral altogether; but they were shouted down with the cry of "cowards." The credit was voted and the reinforcements are already moving. Italy's great war vessels will draw up in front of Massowah ready to bring the finest implements of modern warfare to bear upon any one who may attempt to carry out Osman Digna's old threat of sweeping every European on the coast into the Red Sea. It is said, indeed, that Ras Alûla, the Abyssinian general, has formed a league with the Arabs to carry out this very threat, but it is probable he can be prevented. Except for the show of the thing, however, Italy can gain nothing by holding on to so useless a possession as a port that is surrounded by hostile tribes, and that has no commerce with the interior country.

We are glad that the English papers are beginning to expose the enormity of the gambling practiced on our trans-Atlantic ocean steamers. Thirteen cabin passengers on the "Umbria" have sent a letter to the London *Times* protesting against the way the steamer's smoking-room was used during the trip from New York. They described it as a "gambling-hell," and a "resort of decoyers of the unwary." One lad, the letter says, after losing all his money, tried to jump overboard. The writers of the letter were also disturbed at night by threats of murder arising from gambling disputes. All this is plausible enough. The main amusement of about half the men on one of the fashionable steamers seems to be gambling. The smoking-room is so given up to them, by some fitness that makes smoking and gambling akin, that decent passengers are driven out of the room. Besides the daily pool on the run of the ship, and the more moderate stakes at cards of half a sovereign (they gamble in English money), there is very likely to be some one professional sharper aboard, with a confederate, who fleeces the rich and silly Americans going abroad, and who is very seldom exposed. The officers of these steamers profess that they have no law to stop this gambling. That is all nonsense. They can make their own rules and can stop the most of the gambling if they wish to. It ought to be done, and we believe that the first-class line that should abolish the evil would find that it gained in patronage.

Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court for Virginia, is a sore inconvenience to the repudiators of that state. Last week he decided another case against them. It seems that a law was passed in 1886 by the legislature of that state, providing that commercial agents from other states traveling in the state, and selling goods by samples should obtain the right to do so by first paying a license fee, and that the Treasurer should not accept coupons annexed to the bonds issued under the funding act of 1872, for the payment of such license, until they had been verified as genuine by a jury, and further providing that the doing of this kind of business in the state without a license should be an indictable offense. The firm of Austin, Fields & Co., shoe dealers in Philadelphia, tendered to the Treasurer of Richmond ninety-nine dollars in Virginia coupons and one hundred and seventy-five dollars in money for the purpose of obtaining the needed license for one Fitzgerald to act as their commercial agent in Virginia. Fitzgerald proceeded then to act as such agent in that state; and for this he was arrested on the charge of selling goods in Virginia without license. He applied to Judge Bond for a writ of *habeas corpus*; and the Judge after hearing the case, discharged him on the ground that the act of 1886 was unconstitutional. The Supreme Court of the United States in 1885 held that a fee for a business license is a tax, and that the tender of Virginia coupons in payment of such license in that state, whether accepted or not, authorized the party making the tender to do the business just as if he had made the tender in money, and that any law of Virginia for his punishment would be unconstitutional. It was on the basis of this doctrine of the Supreme Court of the United States that Judge Bond proceeded in discharging Fitzgerald, and thus knocked the Virginia law of 1886 in the head. What will Virginia repudiators try next? They are getting very near the last ditch, if not actually in it. Coupon-killing, while dishonorable to the last degree, is also a very difficult task.

The conviction of O'Neil, last week, by the jury on the first ballot taken, disposes of the third case of the ex-Aldermen of this city in 1884, leaving three other cases yet to be tried. The bribe-takers who have fled to Canada will of course stay there. It may be fairly assumed that the whole strength of the evidence for the prosecution, and also for the defense, is now before the public; and if the result has been a conviction in the three cases already tried, the strong presumption is that the same will be the result in the cases that remain to be tried. The District Attorney should hurry up these cases as rapidly as possible. And when they are disposed of, he should at once proceed to give Mr. Jacob Sharp and his associates, who have been indicted as bribe-givers, an opportunity to face a court and jury on the question of their guilt or innocence. We do not know precisely upon what evidence the grand jury indicted these gentlemen, or upon what evidence the District Attorney relies for their conviction; but the strong probability, as the facts now appear to the public, is that they have had enough to do with this bribery to justify their conviction. The bribe-giver is, just as bad morally and legally as the bribe-taker; and where there is a bribe-taker there is certainly somewhere a bribe-giver. It is the duty of the District Attorney to find out, if he can, the bribe-givers in this case, and bring them to justice.

....In the "persecution" they are waging against the Saints in and about Salt Lake, the deputies fight upon all manner of queer marital phenomena. Thus the other day a brother supposed to have secured an over-quota of wives was brought before Commissioner McKay, and searching inquisition was made into the bottom facts. And it came out that he had never married more than one *living* woman, but seemed to have a *penchant* for leading deceased females to the altar. He had journeyed 200 miles to St. George temple to be sealed to sweethearts who had departed this life some time before, that so, if not sooner, at least from the resurrection on, they might be saved by him, and exalted, as well as help to build his eternal kingdom. The Edmunds law did not seem to cover *post-mortem* polygamy, and so he was turned loose much to his relief.

....See of what poor and unreliable stuff American citizens are made in Utah. The other day in Ogden, Judge Henderson questioned Laurits Paulsen, a Dane, unable to speak English, and an applicant for naturalization, about polygamy. In reply, the petitioner said he thought it was a law of God, and as such, being superior to the laws of the land, should be obeyed. His son Peter came next and confessed that he also esteemed it his imperative duty to obey the commands of the priesthood, and that should the Church order him to enter polygamy he would add to his wives in spite of the enactments of Congress. Happily this precious couple were left in their alien condition, but hundreds no better have been granted the right to vote.

....It is not to be supposed, in the light of the facts, that the Senate of the United States will allow Judge Turpie, of Indiana, to take a seat in that body, without a thorough investigation into his legal right to hold such a state. The Republican members of the legislature propose to address a memorial to the Senate, setting forth all the facts and circumstances connected with his alleged election, and showing that it is without legality.

....When the Board of Managers of the Freedmen's Aid Society meet "to determine the duty of the Society in regard to separate schools," they will do so with the knowledge that the voice of the Church, as expressed by its press and otherwise, is almost unanimous in expressing the conviction that the General Conference definitely and distinctly forbade the exclusion of students from any school under the control of the Church on the ground of color or race.

....Another notable centennial was that which last Friday commemorated at Lambeth Palace the consecration of the two first American bishops, Bishop White, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Provoost, of New York. Corresponding services were held in this country. The history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America during these hundred years has been very honorable, especially during the last thirty years, and the retrospect is one to be proud of.

....The attempt to blow up an Old Dominion steamer was fortunately unsuccessful. The wretch who attempted it, and who might have destroyed the vessel if his bomb had been left near the engine where he put it, was probably not a striker, but one of those socialists of the Spies type who gave the strikers their sympathy and their mischievous help. We earnestly hope he may be discovered and punished.

....It is reported that "a full-blooded Indian has been ordained as a deacon in the Episcopal Church at Minneapolis." We certainly have no objections, and see no reason why Christian Indians should not be deemed eligible to Church offices on the same principle that apply to white Christians. The Kingdom of God knows nothing about any discrimination founded on race.

....In this city there are in round numbers nine thousand licensed and about one thousand unlicensed places where intoxicating liquors are sold. This is at the rate of one such place for every one hundred and fifty inhabitants, or one such place for every twenty-four voters. This exhibit deserves to arouse the zeal of all good citizens to abate such a horrible evil.

....The long Senatorial contest in Texas has been ended by the election of Congressman Reagan as Senator of the United States, to succeed Senator Maxey, the present incumbent of the office. Mr. Reagan is an able man, with a large legislative experience, having been a member of the House of Representatives for twelve successive years.

....A bill is pending before the legislature of Indiana which makes the willful homicide of the seducer of a woman, when committed by her father, brother or husband, simply a misdemeanor punishable only by a fine without imprisonment. This ought to be entitled a bill to encourage the commission of murder.

....It is not quite true, as stated last week by a writer in The Independent, that Dr. Withrow is the first minister to wear "Geneva gown" in a Western city. It is not common in the Presbyterian Church, but Professor Patton, now of Princeton, wore one when pastor of the Jefferson Park Church in Chicago.

....To make room for the article entitled "Caste Tactics in the Last General Conference," we are obliged to intermit for this week the article on "The Negro on the Negro." The series will contain two more articles, which will appear next week and the week following.

....The pay car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in its first trip after the recent accident, carried besides the paymaster, a temperance pledge which every man was required to sign if he desired to remain in the employ of that road.

....Mr. Elliott F. Shepard has presented each of the professors and students of Union Theological Seminary a copy of Mr. Lamb's "Golden Bible," which exposes the absurdities and self-contradictions of the "Book of Mormon."

....Connecticut is honorably represented in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Hawley and Mr. Platt were two of the three Republican senators who voted last week against the consideration of a monstrous pension job.

....We knew the temperance advocate was a great man, but to describe his return to Cincinnati under the head of "Murphy's Second Coming," as *The Herald and Presbyter* does, seems to border on the profane.

....The accident on the Vermont Central Road surpasses in horror any other, perhaps, in the history of American railroads. We can only comfort ourselves with the reflection that it was caused by no carelessness.

....A recent canvass of the schools of England revealed the fact that ninety-five per cent. of the young people taking first rank were members of the Bands of Hope.

....A son of the philosopher Hegel, and one of Schelling, and a daughter of Schleiermacher are not only orthodox, but deeply interested in the progress of religion.

....Archbishop Elder has refused his indorsement to the theatrical company which proposes to raise money to pay the Cincinnati Catholic debt.

....The consumption of Kentucky whisky in this country has decreased nearly two million gallons in the past year.

....The Duke of Westminster has been elected president of the London Temperance Society.

....Thirty-eight new temperance papers were started during the year 1886.

TO OUR READERS.

We receive so many letters from our readers complimenting The Independent, that we are obliged to agree with the writers, that it really is the ablest and best religious and literary weekly.

Here are a few recent assurances:

Boydton, Va.

It is the richest, ablest and most readable religious journal that I have ever seen.

L. W. B.

Millbury, Mass.

I cannot do without it. It makes our home better.

W. B. S.

Cleveland, O.

The Independent easily leads all such periodicals in this country, and is indispensable.

J. B. P.

No. 1518 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

My paper failed to reach me last week. Send it. I can't keep house without it.

J. C. D.

This number of The Independent will be sent to a large number of persons who are not regular readers of it. We respectfully ask them to make a thorough and careful examination of our pages, from the first to the last, not omitting the advertising columns, and we believe the general verdict will be that its literary ability and excellence is unsurpassed, and that its advertising is perfectly clean. Only respectable, reputable and responsible advertisers are admitted to its columns.

The following are our favorable

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One month	$ .30	One year	$ 3.00
Three months	.75	Two years	5.00
Four months	1.00	Three years	7.00
Six months	1.50	Four years	8.50
Nine months	2.25	Five years	10.00

Single subscribers can avail themselves of the above, and any one wishing to raise a club should read the following

CLUB RATES.

Two subscriptions	$2.50	each.
Three "	2.13	"
Four "	2.33	"
Five "	2.00	"

Any number over five at $2.00 each.

Sample copies of The Independent will be sent free to any address.

Subscriptions will not be received from subscription agents upon club terms, but special rates will be furnished them upon application.

CLUB LIST FOR 1887.

Individuals, reading-rooms, societies, any one wishing to subscribe for any newspaper or magazine, in connection with The Independent, can save money by consulting our Club List and ordering therefrom. We have filled a large number of orders during the past month for other papers and magazines, and shall be glad to receive any further orders.

RENEWALS.

We urge our readers to renew their subscriptions a week or two before their expiration, so that no numbers of the paper may be lost by them.

READING NOTICE.

WASHINGTON HOTELS.

Very many of our readers are no doubt contemplating a visit sometime during the Winter or Spring to the Nation's Capitol, and if not already acquainted with the different hotels may be glad of a word from us on this subject.

We are personally acquainted with the management of "The Arlington," and know that it has no superior as a comfortable, refined, elegant hotel, pleasantly situated and in every way worthy of the patronage of the public.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. Is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.—*Ex.*

GOOD OATMEAL.

Thousands upon thousands everywhere in this country and in Europe now use oatmeal as a part of their breakfast. Millions upon millions we think would do so if they could be sure of having it from the popular manufactory of the F. Schumacker Milling Company, of Akron, Ohio. We have been made acquainted with this highly respectable concern by *eating* their oatmeal. This meal, we are assured, is made from the purest and best white oats, selected especially for table use—the purpose named. As this oatmeal can now be obtained from the best grocers of the city we believe the sale is destined to increase enormously. Persons in the interior, in any part of the country, if unable to get it through the local grocery, can easily have it sent to them by express. It is well worth all the pains required to get it, while the cost in any event will not be more than is charged for a much inferior article.

FURNITURE AT LOW PRICES.

An unusual opportunity is offered any one who desires to buy the very best furniture at low prices, as Messrs. B. L. Solomon's Sons, of Union Square and 16th Street have decided to retire from their retail business, and they offer their entire stock of furniture below cost. The reputation of Messrs. B. L. Solomon's Son's is sufficient guaranty of the quality of their goods.

The New York, Ontario and Western Railway is meeting with marked success as a competitor for western travel from New York. On January 1st, 1887, the company lowered their rates to meet the Baltimore and Ohio cut, and it is not uncommon for upwards of one hundred passengers to journey over this line to the far West in a single day.

Among the many advantages of traveling via the Ontario and Western are economy—the rates to all points being about $6 less—convenience in time of arrival and departure, superior coaches and sleepers, excellent settled road-bed with new steel rails, punctuality, experienced and trustworthy employees, and good, even speed.

Dedham, Me.

To the Liebig Company:

Gentlemen.—Your agent left me a bottle of your Coca-Beef Tonic. I took it myself, as I had been sick for a number of months with a lung affection and was not able to practice. It helped me very much—so much so that I am now about as well as usual. I have since given it to a number of patients, and it has benefited every case. I am indeed most thankful that it came to my hands. I had tried different preparations of Coca before, but had no effects from them. H. S. Phenix, M.D.—*Advt.*

NOTICE.

Wanted.—Will not some benevolent gentleman or lady loan young married gentleman (employed), Three Hundred Dollars, at four per cent., to bridge over an emergency caused by sickness, etc. Money payable equal amounts three, four and five years. No security but industry. Address "H." Independent Office.

Arnold,
Constable & Co

EVENING DRESS FABRICS

MOUSELIN-DE-SOIE,
Embroidered Nets, Grenadines,
WHITE AND COLORED CREPES,
SILKS, SATINS,
GOLD AND SILK BROCADES, ETC.

PLAIN AND PRINTED
Corahs, India Pongees.
NEWEST STYLES FOR SPRING.

Broadway & 19th st.
NEW YORK.

Financial.

PAYMENT OF THE GREENBACK DEBT.

Secretary Manning, in his last annual report, took the ground that the Government ought to pay off and extinguish its greenback debt, and that in this way the surplus in the Treasury might be advantageously reduced. He repeats the expression of this view in his recent letter to the House of Representatives, responding to certain questions which had been proposed to him by the House. We quote as follows from this letter:

"In the administration of solvent governments, by capable officers, treasury notes have been re-issued only when expenditures were in excess of income. But I beg leave respectfully to call the attention of the House of Representatives to the facts which I had the honor to lay before them in my last annual report, showing that such is not the case of this Government. . . . Another species of our outstanding indebtedness, namely, the legal tenders or greenbacks, known in law as United States notes, are, equally with what the law designates as Treasury notes, beyond any need or excuse for re-issue. Temporary notes, which are a debt of principal only, like notes which are a debt of principal and interest, should at once be cashed and canceled from abundant and superfluous coin in hand. This is so obvious a principle of sound finance, such as a prudent citizen would apply to his private affairs, that any Secretary of the Treasury would be subject to just reproach for departure therefrom by re-issues, were it not that the act of May 31st, 1878, seems to require of him that fiscal misstep. And I beg leave to submit to the House this question, whether among many reasons for its repeal, the contraction of the currency sought to be averted by that act can now in any other and better way be prevented than by its repeal. . . .

. . . "The surplus coin and bullion which will remain in the Treasury after all the bonds subject to call have been paid, and before the 5th Congress will assemble, constitute a sum which can well be got out of the Treasury into the hands of the people where it belongs, by the payment of the greenback debt. Coin certificates are a ready and superior paper money to the greenbacks. The substitution can be effected as a mere matter of Treasury administration whenever two indispensable conditions are first fulfilled by Congress. . . . The repeal of the compulsory silver purchases (act of February 28th, 1878) is the first and indispensable condition. The repeal of the compulsory post-redemption re-issues of United States notes (act of May 31st, 1878) is the next and only other condition. These two repeals are together necessary to prevent either, on the one hand, an extravagant expense, or, on the other hand, a considerable contraction of the currency."

Secretary Manning is entirely right in what he says in this extract. The greenbacks are a debt against the United States, as much so as the interest-bearing bonds of the Government. It is true that they have the legal-tender quality attached to them, except for the payment of customs duties and of interest on the bonded debt of the Government; but this does not make them any less a debt which the Government has agreed to pay. The Redemption Act of 1875 provided for the payment of this debt on demand; but the act of May 31st, 1878, provided for the re-issue of greenbacks whenever they should come into the Treasury in any way. This entirely destroyed the proper effect of the Resumption Act of 1875, and left the greenbacks an outstanding claim against the Government. It continued the debt by the provision for a re-issue of the evidence thereof. Not a dollar of this debt has been *really* paid since the act of May 11th, 1878.

Now, what Secretary Manning proposes is the repeal of the act which authorizes and requires the coinage of silver dollars at the rate of not less than $2,000,000 and not more than $4,000,000, for each month, and also the repeal of the act of May 11th, 1878, providing for the re-issue of greenbacks, redeemed under the Resumption Act of 1875. If Congress would follow the Secretary's recommendations, as it probably will not, the financial condition and prospects of the country would be greatly improved. We should stop coining sham silver dollars, for which there is no demand in the commercial wants of the country, and we should also gradually and finally extinguish the greenback debt, and thus get rid of an anomaly as well as a danger in our currency system.

CURRENCY PLANS.

Several plans have been suggested for continuing the issue and circulation of national bank-notes, notwithstanding the rapid extinction of the public debt, and ultimately the payment of the entire debt. Senator Sherman's idea, so far as he has given it to the public, is to allow the national banks to issue notes up to within ten per cent. of the *market* value of the United States bonds held by the Government as a guaranty for the payment of these notes. This being done, he thinks that the banks could afford to buy, and would buy the four and the four and a half per cent. bonds for banking purposes, and that, for the present at least, this would meet the increasing exigency in respect to national bank-notes. Perhaps this is so, yet the place, upon its face, would have no value when all the Government bonds shall have been redeemed. It is merely an expedient for comparatively a brief period, and leaves the future, after that period, to take care of itself.

The plan of ex-Congressman Hewitt, now Mayor of this city, which Mr. Knox favored when he was Comptroller of the Currency, is to fund the four and four and a half per cent. bonds into two and a half or three per cent. bonds, by paying to their holders the present value of the difference in the rate of interest. The latter bonds are to run for the same length of time as the former, the only difference between them being in the rate of interest paid. The holders of the high-priced bonds would receive a part of the interest on them in advance. This, like the plan of Secretary Sherman, is only a temporary expedient, and would have no application or value when all the bonds of the Government, as ultimately will be the fact, shall have been redeemed. There would then be no Government bonds in the market at any rate of interest, to be bought and used for banking purposes.

The plan of Messrs. Coe, the President of the American National Exchange Bank of this city, and Thompson, the Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of this city, is to dispense altogether with the bonds of the Government as the basis for the issue of national bank-notes, and yet continue the issue under the guaranty of the Government on the following basis: 1. That the issue of these notes shall be limited to a fixed per centage of the capital of the banks, say one-half of this capital. 2. That the notes shall be a first lien upon all the assets of the bank issuing them. 3. That a redemption fund shall be created, and deposited in the Treasury of the Government, by a tax on the circulation of the national banks, and that this guaranty fund shall be used to pay the notes of any national bank that shall fail to do so. 4. That, as suggested by Mr. Coe, a national bank that shall fail to redeem its notes on presentation, shall pay a small rate of interest on the notes for every day's delay to pay them after being duly presented for payment.

Such are the main features of this plan, and if adopted, it would carry forward the national banks with their currency powers, independent of any guaranty bonds, whether issued by the Government, or by states, or by municipalities. It radically changes the present plan. The source from which it comes certainly entitles it to serious consideration. It adopts in its guaranty fund the principle of the Safety Fund system formerly existing in this state. If it be the best expedient that can be devised, then it would be better to adopt it rather than give up the national banking system, and go back to the system of state banks for a paper circulation. The law-making stockholders liable for the payment of these notes as a first lien, to an amount equal to that of their stock, would still remain in operation. All the other provisions regulating national banks would also remain unchanged. We are by no means certain that this plan, suggested by Mr. Coe some years ago, is not the best plan of which the case admits, when the national debt shall be entirely extinguished by payment. At any rate, we are confident that the people who have been so largely benefited by the national banking system, will insist that Congress shall provide some way for its permanent continuance. The system must not die for the want of the necessary legislation to continue it.

A NEW BANK OFFICIAL.

Mr. Augustus M. Scriba has recently been elected Cashier of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, of this city, in place of Mr. Henry M. Knapp, who has resigned. Mr. Scriba is well and favorably known in financial circles in New York. He entered the Metropolitan Bank at the age of sixteen. He was at first one of the clerks in the uncurrent money department of the Metropolitan Bank, which was the redemption agency for the bills of the state banks. From 1861 to 1867 he had charge of this department with thirty to forty clerks under him.

He left the Metropolitan Bank in 1867 and in 1872, when Chas. A. Meigs was appointed bank examiner upon the recommendation of the New York Clearing-house, Mr. Scriba was appointed assistant examiner. He held that position for twelve years, and upon the death of Mr. Meigs in November, 1883, Mr. Scriba was appointed his successor, upon the unanimous request of the New York Clearing-house, to whom the nomination of the appointee to this office had been conceded by Secretary of Treasury Boutwell, during General Grant's first administration.

Mr. Scriba's services as Bank Examiner were thoroughly appreciated by and decidedly satisfactory to the banks of this city. As an illustration of this fact it may be stated that all the banks were unanimous in their recent expressions for the retention of the services of Mr. Scriba as Bank Examiner.

We congratulate the Shoe and Leather Bank upon the fact that it has obtained as Cashier the services of Mr. Scriba. It might be added that the capital of the Shoe and Leather Bank is half a million, and the net profits as seen by the last quarterly statement published were $261,700. The stock of the bank is now quoted at 140 and the dividends paid for many years past have been eight per cent. per annum.

TAXATION OF LEGACIES AND INHERITANCES.

The Court of Appeals of this state has, by a unanimous judgment, sustained the validity of the law passed by the legislature in 1885, imposing a tax of five per cent. on legacies and collateral inheritances. This law was called in question on the ground of its alleged unconstitutionality. All the members of the court concurred in the opinion that the legislature had not exceeded its power in the imposition of such a tax. The principle involved has not only been approved by the best writers on law, but also adopted by several of the states in this Union; and, moreover, there is nothing in the Constitution of New York that forbids its application in this state. If there be defects in the law as it now stands, which should be corrected, this is a matter for the discretion of the legislature, and does not affect its validity. The legislature can at any time correct these defects by further legislation. Such is substantially the view of this law taken by the Court of Appeals. The Comptroller of the State, in his last report, referred to these defects, and suggested to the legislature a bill that would remove them.

This tax has thus far yielded to the state only about one hundred thousand dollars; but as the Comptroller says, the amount would have been much larger, if payment in many cases had not been refused until the Court of Appeals had settled the question of the validity of the law imposing the tax. This point being now settled in favor of the law, he estimates that the annual revenue to the state from this source will not be less than a million dollars. This revenue will come from parties that can easily pay it, and, moreover, has the merit of being readily collected. It will lessen the tax burden of the state on real estate and personal property.

LARGE BANK CHECKS.

It is not an uncommon thing, now, for the banks of this city to receive and to pay checks, in the ordinary course of business, amounting to a million of dollars or more. Before the late war we doubt if checks for such large sums were ever issued, except by corporations or the United States Government, and very rarely, even in such cases. The following will show that such large checks are now very often used.

To the Editor of the Independent.

Sir:—I observe some talk in the papers regarding big checks—instancing checks of a million dollars as something extraordinary.

Some twenty years ago, about the time of "Black Friday," as a member of a firm connected with the Stock Exchange, I drew in one day three checks for a million dollars apiece, and thought nothing of it.

And to show the confidence and liberality of the Wall Street Banks toward the best customers, I have often been "overdrawn" at 3 o'clock to amount over $500,000, which, of course, was immediately made good by my last deposit, which in the rush of business was now and then delayed a half hour or more. H. E. B.

In this connection we copy the following:

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: In your issue of last Sunday it is stated that two of the largest checks for money ever drawn in New York have just been framed; the first for $1,000,000, signed by C. Vanderbilt, and the second for $6,000,000 signed by W. H. Vanderbilt.

When I was a clerk in the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co., $1,000,000 checks were not so uncommon as to be thought worthy of framing. At that time, about 1868, the Government was converting the 7-30 notes into new 5-20s. Jay Cooke & Co. used frequently to deliver $1,000,000 in 7-30s at a time to the Sub-Treasury, and we thought nothing of it. I remember going over with $2,000,000 and getting a check for that sum and interest added.

I carried in one lot to Fish and Hatch $1,000,000 new 5-20s. They were just off the Government presses and were numbered consecutively. For these I got a check for a million and some odd thousands. The smallest check that I ever saw was for one cent. It was drawn by a Western official on the Treasury of the United States. That check excited more remark by the clerks who saw it than any of the million dollar ones. E. A. B.

Hanover, N. H., Jan. 20th, 1887.

LIABILITY OF SLEEPING-CAR COMPANIES.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has just decided an important question in relation to the legal liabilities of sleeping-car companies to those who by purchase procure the right to travel and at night to lodge in the same. On this point the court says:

"When a person buys the right to the use of a birth in a sleeping car, it is entirely clear that the ticket which he receives is not limited to, and does not express, *all* the terms of the contract into which he enters. Such ticket, like the ordinary railroad ticket, is little more than

a symbol, intended to show to the agents in charge that the passenger has entered into a contract with the company running the cars, by which he is entitled to passage in the car named on the ticket. A sleeping-car company holds itself out to protect passengers during the night, when a passenger is powerless, from the nature of things, to protect his property. When property, such as a man may reasonably carry, is stolen, the company is liable for it. Such a rule is required by public policy, and by the true intetests of both the passenger and the company."

This decision settles the law on this subject for the State of Massachusetts. The rule, too, has common sense in its favor, and hence ought to be adopted throughout the land. It is adopted to make sleeping-car companies careful in providing full and adequate protection to those who by purchase buy the right to travel in the'r cars, especially in the night season when they are most exposed to the loss of their property by theft.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

MONEY has been in good demand throughout the week, and the supply has been adequate to the needs of borrowers, with the rates of interest easy. The large accumulation of funds held by the banks is being gradually absorbed, owing to the fact that the flow of currency from the interior has been greatly curtailed, while the needs of borrowers has shown a healthy increase. The continued difficulty between labor and capital has had a depressing effect upon the investment of money in new enterprises, and creates a feeling of hesitancy on the part of those who are inclined to do so, as they prefer to await the further development of events. Call loans at the Stock Exchange and bankers' balances have been available at 2½@4 per cent. Commercial paper has continued in good supply, but discount rates are without quotable change. First class indorsed bills, with sixty or ninety days to run, have been taken at 4¾@5¼ per cent. discount, four months at 5½@6, and good single-named paper at 6@7½.

STOCK MARKET.

The Stock Market yielded very reluctantly to the pressure of the large sales of the stocks of foreign holders, owing to the war panic that occurred in Paris and Berlin during the early part of the week, resulting in a sharp decline and a general rush to sell American railroad securities. Every house on Wall Street with foreign correspondents received large selling orders, and a sharp decline was the natural result, the bears making common cause with those who were frightened by the warlike aspect of political affairs in Europe. The labor strike, while not so prominent a feature as heretofore, nevertheless has had an unsettling influence, but in the presence of so much that is unfavorable the market has yielded with reluctance, and the readiness with which stocks have been absorbed shows that confidence in the future prosperity of the railroad industry has not been shaken. The following are the highest, lowest and closing quotations:

	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Feb. 5th.
Adams Express	10	144	144	144
American Express	125	110	118¾	110
A., T. & S. Fé	500	97⅜	97⅛	97⅜
Atlantic & Pacific	2,385	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
Boston A. L. pf	25	101½	101	101
Buff., Roch & Pitts	335	34	34	34
Cameron Coal	5,127	48¼	45	47⅛
Canada Southern	17,960	58⅞	52¾	56¾
Canadian Pacific	6,165	63¼	59⅞	62
Central Iowa	200	15¼	15	15¼
Central Pacific	6,890	36½	33	36⅞
Ches. & Ohio	600	8⅛	8	8
C. & Ohio 1st pf	900	16	15⅛	15⅛
Ches. & O. 2d pf	177	10	10	10
Chicago and N. W	23,236	113½	110	113¼
Chicago & N. W. pf	1,102	140	139⅛	139⅞
Chi, Bur. & Q	652	138	137⅞	138
Chicago, M. and St. P	211,211	90¼	85⅜	90⅜
Chic., M. & St. P. pf	1,326	119⅜	117⅛	119¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac	150	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛
Chi., St. L. & P	3,032	18¼	16	18¼
Chi., St. L. & P. pf	1,610	41	37	40¼
Cin., I., St. L. & C	342	98	97⅛	98
Cin., W. & B	100	5⅛	5	5⅛
Cin., W. & B. pf	1,830	8⅛	8	8
Clev. & Pitts	78	152⅛	152	152⅛
C., C., C. & I	5,460	62⅝	59	62⅝
Colorado Coal	7,700	37⅞	35⅛	37
Col., H. V. & Tol	10,265	37⅞	34	36⅛
Consol. Gas Co	31,468	86⅞	82⅞	85⅜
Con Coal	100	13	23	22
Den, & R. G, W	350	20	20	20
Del. and Hudson	9,592	103⅞	100⅝	102¼
Delaware, Lackawana & W'n	197,840	136⅞	131¼	135⅞
Den. & R. G	3,485	24⅞	21⅞	24
Den. & R. G. pf	12,272	60⅞	57	59¼
E. T., V. & Ga., new	3,222	13⅞	12⅝	13¼
T. & Va., & G. 1 st pf	460	72⅞	71¼	72
E. T., Va. & G. 2d pf	5,794	25	21⅛	25
E. Lex. & B. S	100	15	25	15
Evans. & T. H	100	87	87	87
Fort W. & D. C	100	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
Green Bay & W	1,050	13⅜	12⅝	13⅜
Harlem	29	220	220	220
Homestake	50	15	15	15
Illinois Central	1,207	132⅛	131⅛	132⅛
Ind., Bl. & W	1,041	16	12⅛	12⅝
*Ind., B. & W	475	18	17⅛	18
Joliet Steel Co	100	125	125	225
Lake Shore	129,365	94½	90	94⅜
Long Island	315	95	94⅛	95
Louisville & Nash	117,915	61⅜	57	60⅝
Lou., N. Alb. & C	600	63	60	64
Manhattan con	13,159	157⅛	155	157⅛
Manhattan Beach	260	16	14	16
Maryland Coal	900	14	14	14
Mem. & Charles	4,260	59	56	58
Mich. Central	3,055	89⅜	86	89⅜
Mil. & L. S. & W	130	68	68	68
Mil. & L. S. & W. pf	360	99	99	99
Minn. & St. L	710	18⅜	17⅛	18⅞
Minn. and St. L., pf	1,950	43⅛	40⅛	43⅛
Missouri Pacific	11,286	107⅜	104⅝	107⅛
Mo., Kan. & Tex	23,330	29⅛	26⅜	28⅜
Mobile & Ohio	710	16	15	16
Morris & Essex	125	140⅛	140⅛	140⅛
Nash., C. & St. L	2,330	84⅛	79⅞	84⅛
New Central Coal	10	13½	13⅛	13⅛
N. J. Central	52,309	67⅞	63⅜	66⅜
N. Y. Central	27,410	112⅛	110	112½
N. Y. & P. Coal	2,710	70⅞	69⅛	70⅜
N. Y., & N. Eng	153,485	61⅞	55⅛	60⅛
N. Y., Chi. & St. L	4,408	11½	9⅜	11
N. Y., C. & St. L. pf	8,120	21	19	20⅜
N. Y., Lack. & W	189	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
N. Y., L. E. and W	92,676	31⅜	29⅛	31⅝
N. Y., L. E. and W. pf	5,855	68	65⅛	67⅜
N. Y., Sus. & W	2,926	11⅞	11	11⅜
N. Y., Sus. & W. pf	2,760	33⅞	31	33⅝
Nor. and West	1,430	19	17⅛	19
Nor. and West., pf	22,350	47⅛	43⅝	47⅛
Northern Pacific	3,850	27	26¼	27
NorthPacific,*pref	17,387	58	56⅝	58
Ohio & Miss	17,585	26	24⅜	26
Ontario & Western	5,760	17⅛	15⅜	17⅛
Oregon Imp Co	376	39⅜	38	39⅜
Oregon R. & Navigation	3,908	99⅞	96⅛	98⅞
Oregon & Trans	11,088	31⅛	29⅞	31⅛
Pacific Mail	17,550	52⅞	49⅛	52⅛
Peo., Dec. & Ev	4,060	34	32⅛	34
Phil. & Reading	296,577	39⅛	34	38⅝
Pitts. Ft. W. & C	117	145	145	145
Philadelphia Gas Co	1,648	114⅛	110	114⅛
Pullman P. Car. Co	566	144	143½	143⅜
Penna. Coal	120	276	276	276
Quicksilver pf	200	29⅜	29	29⅜
Rich. & Alle	610	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
Rich & W. P	86,430	45	41⅞	44⅜
Rich. & W. P. pf	490	80	79	79
Rome, W. & Og	470	84	83	83
St. L. & S. F	1,800	32	30⅛	32
St. L. & S. F pf	4,200	65⅛	61⅛	65⅛
St. L. & S. F. 1st pf	1800	113⅛	112⅛	113
St. Paul & Duluth	4,150	61	57⅛	61
St. P. & D. pf	475	108⅛	108	108⅛
St. P. and Omaha	14,935	48⅞	46⅛	48⅞
St. P. and Omaha, pf	1,629	107⅛	106	107⅛
St. P., M. and M	1,223	114	113	114
St. L., Ark. & T	267	23⅛	22½	23⅛
Tenn. Coal & I	2,256	48	45	46⅛
Tol. & Ohio C	100	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛
Tol. & Ohio C. pf	400	58⅛	56	58⅛
Texas & Pacific	23,835	23⅜	20	23⅜
Union Pacific	164,740	57⅞	55	58⅞
United States Ex	25	64	63	64
W. St. L. & P	3,760	15	13⅛	14⅜
W. St., L. & P. pf	7,150	26⅜	23⅜	26⅜
Wells, Fargo Ex	88	129⅜	128	128⅞
Western U. Tel	93,656	74⅞	72⅞	74

*Ex-dividend. Assessment paid.

U. S. BONDS.

The market for Government bonds has shown an inclination to advance values and in some instances such has been the case. There is a good investment demand owing to the large amount of money in the market seeking employment. The following are the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
4½s, 1891, reg.	109¼	109⅝	Currency 6s, '95	126	—
4½s, 1891, coup.	110¼	110⅜	Currency 6s, '96	128¾	—
4s, 1907, reg.	128⅜	128⅝	Currency 6s, '97	131⅛	—
4s, 1907, coup.	128⅜	128¾	Currency 6s, '98	124⅜	—
Three per cents	100	—	Currency 6s, '99	136⅞	—

BANK STATEMENT.

The statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday last, showed a decrease in the reserve of $1,826,700. The surplus now amounts to $20,471,750. The changes in the averages showed an increase in loans of $6,134,000, an increase in specie of $568,800, a decrease in legal tenders of $977,300, an increase in net deposits of $5,672,800, and a decrease in circulation of $104,900.

BANK STOCKS.

The following shows the closing quotations of bank shares:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
America	174	178	Mechanics'	167	171
American Ex.	140	142	Mercantile	126	—
Butch's & Drov's	160	—	Merchants'	137	—
Broadway	265	275	Merchants' Ex.	106	—
Chase	165	-	Market	161	—
Commerce	173⅛	175	Mech's & Trad'rs	140	—
Corn Exchange	18.	—	Metropolitan	31	33
Chemical	2300	—	Nassau	126	—
Central Nat'l	125	127	New York	207	—
Continental	121	—	Ninth National	128	135
City	293	—	North America	124	—
Chatham	210	220	North River	130	—
Citizens'	128	—	New York Co.	200	—
East River	127	—	N. Y. Nat'l Ex.	122	130
Eleventh Ward	130	—	Oriental	185	195
First Nation'l	1400	—	Pacific	182	190
Fourth Nation'l	141⅛	144	Phœnix	108⅛	110
Fifth Avenue	725	—	Park	175	178
Fulton	151	—	People's	160	—
German Amer'n	107	110	Republic	136	140
Gallatin	200	—	Shoe & Leather	136	—
Germania	200	—	Second National	230	—
Garfield	200	—	Seventh Ward	112	—
Greenwich	112	—	State of NewY'rk	125	—
Hanover	166	—	St. Nicholas	118	—
Imp't's & Trad's	310	—	Tradesmen'	105	106
Irving	140	—	Union	167⅛	—
Leather Man'f	200	—	Unit'd States Nat	210	—
Manhattan	160	165			

Solid Iowa Investments.

THE NEW ENGLAND MORTGAGE AND INVESTMENT CO.,

of Des Moines, Iowa, with capital of $150,000, offers Guaranteed Iowa Mortgages, also 6 per cent. ten-year debentures (its own obligation) secured by first mortgages deposited with the American Loan and Trust Co., of New York. Abundant references.

A SOLID 10 PER CENT

Per annum, first mortgages on productive Real Estate, Loans approved by Tacoma National Bank. BEST OF REFERENCES EAST AND WEST. Correspondence Solicited. Address ALLEN C. MASON, Tacoma, Wash. Ter

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL STREET, N. Y.

BUY AND SELL

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

ON GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FRANCE GERMANY, BELGIUM, SWITZERLAND, NORWAY, DENMARK, SWEDEN, HOLLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits

IN STERLING,

BETWEEN THIS AND OTHER COUNTRIES, *AVAILABLE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD*

And in France, in Martinique and Gaudaloupe.

Make Telegraphic Transfers of Money.

MAKE COLLECTIONS OF DRAFTS

drawn abroad on all points in the United States and Canada, and of Drafts drawn in the United States on foreign countries.

A. S. HATCH & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 5 NASSAU STREET,

Dealers in UNITED STATES BONDS, and other desirable securities.

All marketable STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission at the New York Stock Exchange, or in the open market.

Active stocks and bonds listed at the New York Stock Exchange bought and sold on margin.

UNITED STATES BONDS and other CHOICE INVESTMENT SECURITIES bought and sold DIRECT at current marke prices NET.

Deposits received and interest allowed on balances.

PRIME INVESTMENT BONDS,

6% and 7%

Payable in New York IN GOLD.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS CALL ON OR ADDRESS

CHRYSTIE & JANNEY,

BANKERS, 23 AND 25 NASSAU St., N. Y.

7 Per Cent. Guaranteed, Conservative Investments in First Mortgage Farm Loans in Minnesota and Dakota, with principal and interest Guaranteed. Commenced business in 1880, and incorporated in 1884, with a paid up capital of $50,000 to do a general banking and investment business, and have invested over $1,000,000 for eastern banks and individuals without loss. We confine our loans to the Red River Valley, within easy control of our centrally located office. On the Dakota side our field embraces the six Red River Valley counties containing 18,283 farms and 1,725,248 acres of improved land, and a population of 83,342—16,550 *more than any other six* counties in the Territory. Bonds and Warrants for sale. Write for forms, maps, information and references. DAKOTA INVESTMENT COMPANY, Grand Forks, Dakota.

7% NET Security 3 to 6 times loan. INTEREST semi-annual and paid at your home. 28th year of residence, and 10th of business. No investor ever had to pay taxes, costs of foreclosure, wait for interest, or take land. BEST of References all around you. Write if you have money to loan. Address D. S. B. JOHNSTON & SON, Negotiators of Mortgage Loans. MENTION THIS PAPER. ST. PAUL, MINN.

F. E. Trowbridge,

BANKER AND BROKER,

Nos. 3 & 5 Broad or 29 Wall Streets.

(BRANCH OFFICE, 290 BROADWAY, N. Y.)

Member of the New York Stock Exchange, Director of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank, American Savings Bank, American Safe Deposit Company, etc., etc.

Securities bought and sold on commission, for cash or on Margin. All inquiries gratuitiously responded to. Correspondence solicited.

LOMBARD Investment Company.

6 PER CENT. MORTGAGES

On Western Real Estate.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED.

For full information, apply at the NEW YORK AGENCY.

BRYANT BUILDING, No. 55 LIBERTY STREET

CHARLES DICKINSON, General Manager.

7% SAFE 8%

INVESTMENT.

Guaranteed First Mortgage Bonds, netting 7 to 8 per cent. semi-annual interest. Prompt payment of principal and interest remitted free of charge. Loans secured on Real Estate in Minneapolis or improved farms in Minnesota, Iowa, or Dakota, worth three to six times the loan, upon selected locations. Refer to National Bank of Commerce, Minneapolis, and Banks generally. Before investing, send for forms and particulars to S. H. BAKER Real Estate and Mortgage Dealer MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., or to SAML. R. MacLEAN, 45 Exchange Pl., New York

INVEST Through the Sound and Reliable **WESTERN FARM MORTGAGE CO.**

F. M. PERKINS, President. LAWRENCE, KAN. L. H. PERKINS, Secretary.

PAID UP CAPITAL, $250,000.00.

The Choicest 1st Mortgage Farm Loans, also the Company's Ten Year Debentures, based upon its paid up Capital and Assets of over $650,000. No Losses. 11 years' Experience with absolute satisfaction to over 1500 Investors. Send for circulars, forms and full information. Branch Offices in N. Y. City & Albany. N. Y. Office, 137 B'way, C. C. Hine & Son, Agts.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO.

OF NEW YORK.

NO. 49 WALL STREET.

Capital and Surplus

SIX MILLION DOLLARS.

This company is a legal depository for money paid into court, and is authorized to act as guardian of trustee.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS which may be made at any time and withdrawn after five days' notice and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the company.

Executors, administrators, or trustees of estates, and females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as religious and benevolent institutions, will find this company a convenient depository for money.

JOHN A. STEWART, President.

WM. H. MACY, Vice-President.

JAMES S. CLARK. Second Vice-President

TRUSTEES:

DAN. H ARNOLD, ISAAC N. PHELPS,
THOMAS SLOCOMB, ERASTUS CORNING,
CHARLES E. BILL, S. B. CHITTENDEN,
WILSON G. HUNT, JOHN HARSEN RHOADES
WILLIAM H. MACY, ANSON PHELPS STOKES,
CLINTON GILBERT, ROBERT B. MINTURN,
DANIEL D. LORD, GEO. HENRY WARREN,
SAMUEL SLOAN, GEORGE BLISS,
JAMES LOW, WILLIAM LIBBEY,
WM. W. PHELPS, JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
D. WILLIS JAMES, EDWARD COOPER,
JOHN J. ASTOR, W. BAYARD CUTTING,
JOHN A. STEWART, CHAS. S. SMITH,
S. M. BUCKINGHAM, WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER
HENRY E. LAWRENCE, ALEXANDER E. ORR,

HENRY L. THORNELL, Secretary.

LOUIS G. HAMPTON, Assistant Secretary.

W. S. LAWSON & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

49 Exchange Place, New York,

14 Exchange Place, Boston.

Members of the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Stock Exchanges.

Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Miscellaneous Securities bought and sold on commission, for cash or on margin. Market letter issued upon application. Investment securities a specialty.

Private Wires to Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia

SAFE AS GOV'T BONDS. *ESTABLISHED IN 1866*

We offer ABSOLUTE SECURITY on Improved Farms. Interest 7 per cent. collected and sent free of cost. Have handled double the funds of any other house in the state, and without the loss of a dollar. Ref.: National German-American Bank, St. Paul; Capital $2,000,000. For other references and particulars, address

HODGSON & PARTRIDGE, St. Paul, Minn

A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,

BANKERS,

37 and 39 Wall St., N. Y.

Choice Investment Securities at desirable prices.

Send for circulars and Statements.

NEW YORK CENTRAL,
PENNSYLVANIA,
CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN,
CHIC., ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC,
CHIC., MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL,
ST. PAUL, MINN. & MANITOBA.

VARIOUS ISSUES OF THE ABOVE COMPANIES AND OTHER HIGH-GRADE INVESTMENT BONDS FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO.,

30 NASSAU STREET, New York.

7% FARM LOANS.

REFERENCES: Rev. Wm. L. Gage, D.D Hartford, Conn.; M. E. Gates, Ph.D., LL.D., Pres't Rutger's College, New Brunswick, N. J.; Importers' and Traders' Nat'l B'k., N. Y.; First Nat'l B'k, St. Paul; THE INDEPENDENT, N. Y. Twelve years in the business. Teachers and Ministers can DOUBLE their yearly income by investing their savings with me. All are pleased with my loans and manner of doing business. Circular and new map of Dakota sent FREE to any who have funds to loan. Address E. P. GATES, Pres't. Merchants' Bank, Grand Forks, D. T. (Mention this paper.)

8% FARM LOANS

HAYDEN & DICKINSON,

Bankers, DENVER, COLO.,

Offer to investors choice, well selected loans on improved farms worth three to five times the amount of the loan. Interest 8 per cent., payable semi-annually by coupons. Interest and principal collected and remitted by us without charge.

All loans receive our careful personal supervision. All titles approved by our attorney.

Seven per cent. loans on choice Denver City property. County and School Bonds for sale.

Parties wishing to make investments can send the money direct to the Bank of North America, New York, for our credit. Write for particulars.

Highest references east and west.

HAYDEN & DICKINSON, Bankers, Denver, Colo.

6%, 7%, 8%.

The American Investment Company, of Emmetsburg Iowa, incorporated with a paid-up capital of $600,000, and $75,000 surplus, with branches at Huron and Mitchell, Dakota, offer first Mortgage Farm Loans in Iowa, Minn., Dakota, and Neb., both Principal and Interest Guaranteed. Also 6 per cent. Debenture Bonds (obligations of the Company), running 10 years, secured by Mortgage loans, deposited with the Mercantile Trust Co., N. Y. It also issues Demand Certificates of Deposit at 5 per cent. interest. Write for pamphlet and references.

E. S. Ormsby, Pres., Emmetsburg, Iowa.
A. L. Ormsby, V.-Pr., 150 Nassau St., N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO., 41 AND 43 PINE AND 47 WILLIAM STS., NEW YORK. January 19th, 1887.—The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., payable February 1st, 1887. Transfer books will be closed from January 24th to February 1st. G. W. MONTGOMERY, Secretary.

Commercial.

DRY GOODS.

THE distribution of dry goods was somewhat curtailed throughout the week, owing to the extensive labor strike among the freight handlers and the hindrance to traffic that such a condition of affairs is likely to bring about. Some of the manufacturers have been required to cut down their productions on account of their inability to secure a sufficient supply of fuel from the same cause. Most every branch of business of a local character is more or less affected by the serious interferences that have been caused by the strikes. The volume of business done in the interior of the country away from the immediate influence of this city exhibits very satisfactory proportions for the season of the year, and the movement of goods is being maintained in excess of this time last year. The local market, however, has not displayed the animation that was expected, though there was a fair demand for some specialties, such as dress goods, sateens, seersuckers, ginghams and wash fabrics. There was a good, steady movement in white goods and scrims on account of former transactions, and further liberal shipments of staple cotton goods were made to Western markets direct from the mills. The jobbing trade was somewhat irregular, a very fair package business having been done by several leading jobbers, while the distribution of assorted lots was restricted in volume. The tone of the market for staple and patterned cotton fabrics continues firm, and desirable styles of all-wool and worsted dress fabrics, cotton hosiery and light underwear are stiffly held at current quotations. Collections are in the main satisfactory to commission merchants, and jobbers report that the great majority of their customers are paying up promptly.

COTTON GOODS, GINGHAMS AND DRESS GOODS.

The number of buyers there was in this department throughout the week was very encouraging and the volume of business transacted was of good proportions. Brown sheetings and drills continue in steady request by jobbers, exporters and converters, and stocks are so well in hand that prices remain firm on both Eastern and Southern brands. Bleached shirtings, cambrics and wide sheetings are moving steadily at ruling rates, and agents report an improved inquiry for cotton flannels. Low-grade tickings are in good demand, and popular makes are in very light supply with agents. Cottonades are doing fairly well in some quarters, though the larger buyers have supplied their immediate wants, and denims, cheviots, checks, plaids, stripes and corset jeans are severally in fair demand, light supply and firm in price. As before noted, white goods and scrims are moving freely on account of back orders, and a fair business in quilts and table damasks is reported. A fair demand was experienced for all-wool and worsted dress fabrics, and there was a good, steady movement in leading makes in execution of former orders. Fancy cotton dress goods continue in pretty good demand, and desirable makes of cotton brocades, corded and tufted effects, and other specialties are closely sold up. Dress ginghams continued in fair demand by buyers on the spot, and a good many *re-orders* for standard and fine grades were received by the commission-houses. Novelties in velvet, chenille and serpentine cords, tufted and jacquard effects, etc, are doing well, and agents and leading jobbers report a fairly active business in crinkled seersuckers, chambrays, seersuckers and staple ginghams, desirable makes of which are in strictly moderate supply and firm in price.

WOOLEN GOODS AND UNDERWEAR.

The situation in the woolen goods department is quiet, and there is a disposition to procrastinate on the part of buyers which almost brings business to a stand-still. The efforts that are made by purchasers to break prices does not seem to meet with much success as the manufacturers are determined to restrict production as a remedy for conditions adverse to their interests. Kentucky jeans are doing fairly well, and remain very steady. In satinets new business is moderate. Aside from difficulties in moving goods to and from this point, the market for dress goods is without unfavorable feature. The deliveries direct from the mills are going ahead smoothly and a fair amount of new business is passing. Jersey cloths are selling well and the plain goods are in favorable position. The market for hosiery and furnishing goods has not undergone any material change. Cotton hose and half-hose continue in moderate demand by buyers on the spot, and leading makes are moving steadily on account of former transactions. Gauze, summer merino, Lisle thread and Balbriggan underwear are in fair request and firm at current quotations. Wool hosiery is in irregular demand, and, upon the whole, sluggish, and fancy knit woolens are seasonably quiet in first hands, but a fairly good business in Jerseys is reported in some quarters.

FOREIGN GOODS.

There has been difficulty experienced in the unloading of goods which has curtailed the business of the foreign goods department to some extent. Buyers on the spot are making very fair purchases of wool dress fabrics, extending their operations over the various weaves in solid colors and stripes and check effects, but show conspicuous fancies only little attention. Printed sateens, fancy cottons and mixtures in stripe and check effects continue to move off well, and in lawns, Swiss nainsooks, etc., the business is of good proportions. Embroideries are rather quieter except in delivery on previous purchases; in laces there is little doing. Curtains are selling very fairly for the season. On silks there is nothing new to note. The trade in hosiery is quiet just at present, but preparations are making for a good order business in the varieties specially adapted for the coming fall trade.

WEEKLY DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 7th, 1887.

PRINTS.

Albion	—@ 5½	Mallory	— @ —
Allen's Fancy	—@ 5½	Manchester	— @ 6
American	.5½@ 6	Merrimack	— @ 6
Arnold's	—@ 6	Pacific Fancy	— @ 6
Cocheco	—@ 6	Richmond's	— @ 6
Conestoga	—@ 5½	Simpson's solid black	—@ 6
Dunnell's Fancy	—@ 6	Victoria solids	4½@ 5
Garner & Co.'s Steel River	—@ 5½	Washington Turkey red	7@ 8
Hamilton	—@ —	Waverly shirtings	—@ —
Harmony, Fancy	—@ 4½	Windsor Fancy	—@ 6
Hartel's Fancy	—@ 5½		

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.

Amoskeag	—@ 7½	Park Mills	—@ 9
Bates' staple	—@ 7½	Renfrew	—@ 8½
Berkshire	—@ 6½	White M'n'f'g Co., staple	7@ 7½
Granite	—@ 6½	Whittenton	7½@7½
Lancaster	—@ 7½	York Fancy	—@ 7½
Manchester	—@ 6½		

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Agawam, F.36	—@—	Lawrence, LL.36	5½@ 5½
Allendale..7-4	—@12½	" XX36	—@ 8½
" .8-4	14 @15	" XXX40	7½@ 8
" ..9-4	16 @17	Lyman, A...45	—@10
Appleton, A.36	6½@ 7	Massachusetts:	
" GG..36	—@ 5½	BB. ..36	5½@ 5½
" K...	—@ 6½	C.....30	4½@ 4½
Atlantic, A.36	6½@ 7	Stand..36	—@ 5½
" H...36	6½@ 6½	Mystic River36	6½@—
" P...36	5½@ 5½	Nasana, c...40	7½@ 7½
" D...36	6 @6½	" R...36	6½@ 6½
" LL..36	5½@ 5½	" O...36	—@ 5½
" Y...31	—@ 5	" F...43	9 @9½
Bedford, R..30	4½@ 4½	Newm'ket, G36	—@ 5½
Boott, FF...36	6½@ 6½	" B.36	5 @5½
" D.....40	7 @ 7½	" N.36	5½@—
" M.....36	6 @6½	" DD.36	9½@—
" sterling36	5½@ 6	Pacific, Rx...36	6½@ 6½
Broadway...36	5½@ 5½	" H...36	—@ —
Conestoga W36	—@ 6	Pep'rell King39	6½@ 7
" S...36	—@ 5½	" R. " 36	6 @6½
" G..30	—@ 5½	" O. " 33	5½@ 6
" D..28	—@ 5	" N. " 30	5½@ 5½
Continental C36	6½@ 6½	" 7-4	—@14½
" D...40	7½@ 7½	" 8-4	—@16
Dwight, X..30	5 @ 5½	" 9-4	—@18
" Y...33	5½@ 5½	" ...10-4	—@20
" Z...36	5½@ 6	" ...11-4	—@22
Enterprise..36	5½@ 5½	Pequot, A...36	6½@ 7
Exeter, A..36	5½@ 5½	" B...40	7½@ 8
" S....33	5 @ 5½	" 45	11 @12
First Prize..36	—@—	Piedmont ...36	6 @ 6½
Great Falls, J36	5½@ 5½	Pocasset, E..40	7½@ 7½
Hill.....36	6½@ 6½	" C..36	6½@ 6½
Ind'n Head A 36	7 @ 7½	" O..33	—@ 5½
" E 48	12 @12½	Stark, AA...37	6½@ 6½
" D.40	10 @10½	Utica.....36	—@ 4½
Indian Orchard:		" ex. h'v'y40	—@ 9½
AA..40	6½@ 6½	" 42	—@12½
" EK..36	—@ 6	" 36	16 @11½
" DW.36	6½@ 6½	" 78	21 @22½
" DW.40	—@ 7½	" 108	27½@30
" "Yard-stick"36	—@ 6	W'chusett, A36	6½@ 7
Laconia 7-4	—@14½	" 30	—@ 5½
" 8-4	—@16	Wamsutta...40	—@11
" 9-4	—@18	" ...59	19 @20
" ...10-4	—@20	" ...79	30 @32½
Langley, A..36	—@ 6	" ...89	32½@36
" A..30	—@ 5½	" ...99	35 @37½
" 37	—@ 4½	" ...109	40 @42½

TICKINGS.

Amoskeag ACA	12½@14	New England	— @ 6½
" ACA.4-4	17 @18	Oakland, A	— @ 7
" A.....	— @13	Palmer	6½@ 6½
" B.....	— @12	Pearl River	— @12½
" C.....	— @11½	Pemberton AA	—@—
" D.....	— @11	" M	—@—
" F.....	— @10	" fancy	—@13
" G.....	9 @ 9½	Swift River	— @ 7½
Cordis, AAA 32	12½@13	Thorndike, A	7½@ 8
" ACE, 32	12½@14½	" B	7½@ 8
" No. 1, 32	13½@14½	" OO	7½@ 8
Hamilton, HT. 30	@10½	" RB	7½@ 8
" D..	8½@ 7	York, AA ...32	—@—
Lewiston A36	14½@15	" A.....30	—@—

BLUE AND BROWN STRIPES.

American	7 @ 7½	Hamilton	10 @10½
Amoskeag	— @ 9½	Otis, 3B	8 @8½
Arlington	— @ —	Thorndike, A	— @10
Boston	— @8½	" B.	— @—
Columbian	— @ 7½		

BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.

Allendale...6-4	12½@13	Lonsdale....36	8 @ 9½
...7-4	14 @15	" Cambric36	10½@11½
" ...8-4	16 @17	Masonville..36	8½@ 8½
Androscoggin- L..36	7½@ 7½	Nashua, E..36	8½@ 8½
" ...6-4	14 @15	" 43	10 @10½
Atlantic....5-4	13½@14½	" 5-4	10½@12—
" 8-4	18 @20	Newm'ket, P36	— @ 6½
Ballou & Son.30	— @ 5½	N. Y. Mills....	10½@11
Bay Mills...36	8½@ 9½	" W't'r T't 34	10½@11
Bl'ckst'n, AA36	7½@ 7½	" ...5-4	14 @15
" XXX.36	—@—	" ...6-4	16 @17½
Boston.....5-4	12½@13	" ...8-4	20 @22½
" 6-4	14½@16	Pepperell ..6-4	14 @14½
Cabot.....36	7 @ 7½	" ...7-4	15 @16
" 31	6½@ 6½	" ...8-4	17 @18
" 9-8	8½@ 8½	" ...9-4	19 @20
" 5-4	9½@ 9½	" ...10-4	21 @22
Canoe River, 37	— @ 4½	" ...11-4	23 @24
Dauntless...36	5½@ 5½	Pequot A...5-4	12 @13
Dwight Anch'r 36	8½@ 8½	" ...6-4	14½@16
Fearless...36	7 @ 7½	Tuscarora, XX. 36	9½@10
Forestdale..36	7½@ 7½	Utica ex. h'v36	8½@ 9
Fruit of the Loom: 36	8 @ 8½	" Nonp. 4-4	10½@11
" " 39	7½@ 7½	" 5-4	14 @15
" " 42	11 @11½	" 6-4	16 @17½
GladiatorNR36	—@—	" 8-4	21 @22½
Gold Medal.36	—@ 7	" 9-4	23 @25
" .32	—@ 6	" 10-4	25 @27½
GreatFalls, 661	—@ 5½	" 100	27½@30
" M39	—@ 6½	Wamsutta: OXX.36	10½@11
Green G....36	5½@ 6	" cambric 36	10½@11
Hill's Semp. Idem: 36	7½@ 8	" 5-4	15 @16
" " 7-8	6½@ 7	Washington 36	5½@ 6
" " 42	9 @10	Wamregans, 100a 36	10 @10½
" " 45	10 @11	" No. 1...36	8 @ 8½
Hope 36	7½@ 7½	" cambric36	9½@10
Laconia... 6-4	—@14½	Whitinsville 36	7½@ 7½
" 7-4	—@16	" 33	6½@ 6½
" 8-4	—@18	Williamsville AL36	9 @ 9½
Langdon GB 36	8½@ 9	Winona....36	8½@ 9
" "76" 36	8 @ 9½		

DENIMS.

Amoskeag....	13½@14	Everett, blue..	12 @12½
Boston.....	7 @ 7½	Otis, BB....—	11 @11½
Columbia, XXX, brown 28	11 @12	Pearl River...	13 @13½
Columbia. XXX, blue 28	11 @12	Warren, AXA.	12 @12½
		" BB...	11 @11½
		York blue	— @13

COTTON DRILLS.

Appleton.....	— @ 6½	Mass., G.....	6 @ 6½
Augusta.....30	— @ 6½	Mass., D.....	6½@ 6½
Boott.....	— @ 6½	Pelzer.....	— @ 6½
Continental .	— @ 6½	Pepperell.....	6½@ 7
Hamilton....	— @ 6½	Piedmont.....	— @ 6½
Langley D. .	— @ 6½	Stark, A.....	— @ 6½

CORSET JEANS AND SATEENS.

Amory.....	— @ 6½	Kearsarge sat.	— @ 7
Androscoggin.	6½@ 7	Laconia.....	— @ 6½
Canoe River..	— @ 5½	Lawrence.....	—@—
Clarendon.....	— @ 5½	Narragansett.	— @ 6½
Conestoga.....	— @ 6½	Naumkeag sat	— @ 7½
Hallowell.....	— @ 6	Pepperell bles	8 @ 8½
Indian Orch'd.	5½@ 5½	Rockport.....	— @ 6

BLUE CHECKS.

Caledonia, X..	— @ 9	Park Mills, B190	14½@15
" XX..	—@10	" 90	13 @13½
Economy....30	—@—	Union, 850....	12½@13
Otis.....	8½@ 9	York, L.....	— @ 9½

Weekly Market Review.

WHOLESALE QUOTATIONS TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

[For the Week ending Saturday, February 5th, 1887.

COFFEE.

Mocha	26 @28
Java	20 @25
Maracaibo	19½@21
Laguayra	19½@20½
Rio	15 @21

TEA.

Oolong, Medium to Finest	22 @75
Japan, " "	20 @50
Young Hyson, " "	16 @70
Hyson, " "	15 @50
English Breakfast, "	18 @65

SUGAR.

Cut Loaf, Cubes	6 1-16@ 6¼
Crushed	6¼@ 6¾
Powdered	6¾@ 6¾
Granulated, Standard	5⅝@ 5 15 16
Standard A	5⅝@—
Extra C White	— @ 5¼
Extra C Yellow	4⅝@ 5
Brown	— @ 4¼

MOLASSES.

New Orleans, Choice to Fancy	53 @57
" Prime	51 @52
Porto Rico. Ponce, Prime to Choice	30 @42
Barbadoes, in hhds	—@—
Sugar House Black, Strap	—@—

FISH.

Mackerel, Fancy, No. 1, ₱ bbl., (200 lbs.)	$24 00
" Gloucester No. 2 "	15 50
Codfish, boneless, 60 lb. boxs, ₱ lb	6
" Shredded, 1 lb. Tins, per doz.	1 75
Halibut, Iceland, smoked, ₱ lb	10
Herring, Medium, sealed, ₱ box	19

FLOUR, MEAL, ETC.

Winter Wheat, Strictly Fancy Roller Patent, highest grade	5 85
Perfection Roller Process, Minn. Spring Wheat, highest grade	5 60
Minn. Spring Wheat, best grade	5 50
New Process, Fancy Winter Wheat	5 45
XXX St. Louis, Mo., Winter Wheat	5 60
Pastry White " "	4 90
Winter Wheat, Roller Process	5 25
Brilliant XXX Family	5 00
AA XX Family, Choice Winter Wheat	5 30
XX Fancy Winter Wheat	5 35
Good Value, XX Family Winter Wheat	5 25
Rye Flour, Fancy State Superfine	3 85
Superlative Graham Flour, bbls	5 00
Superlative Graham Flour, cases, 12 6-lb. pkgs	2 90
Corn Flour, from Southern White Corn	3 75

GRAIN.

WHEAT: Ungraded Red	$— 90 @— 93
No. 2 Red	— — @— 93½
No. 1 White	— — @— 92½
CORN: Ungraded Mixed	— 47½@— 49
No. 3	— — @— 47½
No 2	— 48½@— 49
OATS: White, No. 1	— — @— 39
White, No. 2	— — @— 38½
No. 1 Mixed	— — @— 37½
BEANS: Medlums	— @ 1 55
Marrows	1 85 @ 2 00
Peas	— @ 1 50
PEAS: Green, prime, Bunan	1 00 @ 1 02½

MILL FEED.

(We quote per 100 lbs.)

Bran, 40 lbs	$ — 90 @— 90½
Shorts, 60 lbs	— 80 @— 85
Middling, 80 to 100 lbs	— 80 @— 95
Sharps, fine	— 95 @ 1 00
Rye Feed	— — @— 75
Screenings	— 50 @— 75

HAY AND STRAW

Hay, No. 1, per 100 lbs	—80 @— 85
Hay, No. 2, " "	—70 @— 75
Hay, No. 3, " "	—65 @— —
Hay, Shipping "	—55 @— 60
Hay, Clover "	—55 @— 60
Hay, clover mixed "	—60 @— 65
Hay, salt "	—50 @— 55
Straw, long "	—70 @— 75
Straw, short "	—60 @— —
Straw, Oat "	—50 @— 55
Straw, Wheat "	—— @— 45

PROVISIONS.

PORK: Mess	$— — @ 13 00
Ex. Prime	— — @ 11 50
Clear Back	14 50 @ 16 00
Family	14 00 @ 14 50
BEEF: Mess, per bbl	6 00 @ 8 00
Packet, per bbl	10 00 @ 10 50
CUT MEATS: Smoked Hams	10¾ @ 11
" Shoulders	7 @ 7¾
DRESSED HOGS	6¾@ 7¾

BUTTER.

Gilt Edge Fresh crm'y, tubs	— @ 32
Prime Creamery, tubs	— @ 30
Choice Dairy, new, tubs	28 @ 30
Western, ordinary to good, tubs	— @ —
Bakers'	15 @ 16

CHEESE.

Fancy Cream, small, new	— @ 15
Fine State Factory	— @ 12
English Dairy	— @ 18
Pineapple, large size, 4 in case	—@4 25
Pineapple, small size, 4 in case	—@3 25
Schweitzer American, ₱ lb	15

LARD.

Wooden pails, 20 lbs. net weight	8¾
Tierces	8¾
Half bbls	8¾
Wooden tubs of 60 lbs	8¼

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.

State and Penn., fresh laid	28 @ 28½
Southern	27 @ 28
Western, fresh-laid	— @ 28
Limed eggs	23 @ 23½

DRESSED POULTRY

Turkeys, fair to choice	— 9 @— 12
Philadelphia, Springs	—13 @— 15
State and Western, Springs	—10 @— 11
Fowls	— 9 @— 11
Spring Ducks	—18 @— 16
Geese	— 6 @— 8

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, prime, per bbl	$1 00@2 00
" sweet	1 75@2 25
Onions, per bbl	2 00@3 00
Cabbage, per 100	6 00@8 00
Squash, Hubbard, per bbl	1 50@1 75
Turnips, L. I., per bbl	1 00@1 25
Turnips, white, per bbl	1 50@2 25
Beets, per bbl	1 00@1 50
Carrots, per 100 bunches	75@1 00
Celery, per doz	75@1 50
Parsnips, per bbl	1 00@1 25
Cranberries, Cape Cod, per crate	2 50@3 50
" Jersey, per crate	2 00@2 85

DOMESTIC GREEN FRUIT.

Oranges, Fla., choice to fancy, per box	2 50@3 25
Apples, Baldwin, per bbl	2 50@ 3 25
" Greenings, per bbl	2 75@ 3 50
" Russets, per bbl	2 00@ 3 00
" Spy, per bbl	2 50@ 3 00
" Bellflower, per bbl	2 50@ 3 00
Hickory Nuts, per bush	1 00@ 1 50
Pecans, per lb	9@ 15

DOMESTIC DRIED FRUIT.

Apples, sliced	5 @ 6
" quarters	— @ 6
" evaporated	11½@13
Peaches, peeled	12 @18
" unpeeled	5½@ 6½
" evaporated	25 @32
Cherries, pitted	10 @12½
Blackberries	— @10
Raspberries	17 @20
Whortleberries	6½@ 7

WOOL MARKET.

OHIO, PENN., and W. VA.— X, XX, and above, Washed Fleece	33@36
No. 1. " "	38@39
No. 2. " "	37@38
NEW YORK STATE, MICH., WIS., and IND.— X, and above, Washed Fleece	37@38
No. 1. " "	37@38
No. 2. " "	36@37
TUB WASHED. Average to Superior	36@42
COMBING WOOL. Medium, washed	39@40
" unwashed	30@31
OREGON AND SOUTHERN STATES.— Unwashed clothing & combing	20@30

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES,

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, Dinner Set, Gold Band Moss Rose Toilet Set, Watch, Brass Lamp, or Webster's Dictionary. For full particulars address THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO., P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

TYPE, PRESSES AND MATERIALS. VANDERBURGH, WELLS & CO. "Strong Side" Cases and Cabinets, Chases, Stands, &c COMPLETE OUTFITS. Engravers' TURKEY BOXWOOD, Machinists' PATTERN LETTERS. Easter cor. FULTON & DUTCH STS., New York

Insurance.

A FEW RESPONSES.

If the expression may be pardoned, we can say that we were not at all surprised that not so many replies as we expected were received to the "general special request," made in this column several months ago, that readers would say whether they had been members of any assessment society; whether, if so, they had continued in the membership; if their membership had ceased, why; whether they believe it possible to furnish life insurance as cheaply as is pretended; and whether this journal has been of any service in enlightening them on the subject. That few replies were received was not surprising, and if more had been, we should not have assumed something to be wrong with the foundations of things; for it is hardly to be supposed that any large proportion of readers of The Independent are, or ever were, under the delusion of less-than-cost insurance, and it is quite intelligible that many who could reply with point and experience might fail to see sufficient reason for so doing, or might simply neglect it. The following replies are given, with omission of dates and names:

"Responding to your 'request' on page 24 of this week's issue, I would say that I am a member of an assessment society, the Mutual Trust Fund Life Association claiming stability on the basis of its 25 per cent. reserve fund accruing from each assessment of its members. If their rates of taxation are sufficiently high and the calls frequent enough, with honesty at the head, continuance ought to be theirs. These to my mind are vital questions—how high? how often?

"If The Independent, in general terms, replies to the numerous responses to 'request,' answering the above questions, giving also other relevant information, a great favor will be conferred on at least one subscriber."

"In last week's issue of The Independent you invite correspondence for your readers relative to assessment life companies, and as I have read with much interest the articles on insurance I will state my experience, which is limited.

"I am carrying three policies in an old company, the State Mutual of Massachusetts. I have before me a policy issued by the North-eastern Mutual Aid Association of Ashtabula, Ohio, dated Dec. 23d, 1880, which, in addition to Life, has also an Accident department that induced me to look upon it with favor. The agent urged its greater cheapness as compared with the old companies; but on looking the matter over after paying several assessments, I came to the conclusion that there was no bottom to this form of life insurance and, with several others, dropped out. It may be cheap to those who die soon, but to others who continue for years it will prove dear, in my opinion. Payments made to secure to those who may survive us, the comforts of life or the education of children, ought to be on the most substantial basis and to companies which, in all respects, meet the ends for which they hold a charter."

"I am interested in 'a general special request.' My answer will be in order of questions:

"1. I am a member of the Bay State Beneficiary Association, of Westfield, Mass.

"3. I ciphered before going in. Was convinced that the old-line is better for a long liver, but went into the other, intending to stay only long enough to pay off my college debt, the policy being my only security beyond my note. Of course I had no means to go into the old-line.

"4. Have not read The Independent's statements on this subject, as my subscription began only this summer. *I'm caught.*"

"In answer to request in issue of September 16th:

"1. Never.

"2. Never.

"3. Never; but have figured.

"4. Never could have been caught; but have valued the discussion in your columns."

"In reply to your request in issue of September 16th:

"1. I have never been a member of any assessment society, unless the Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen be regarded as such.

"3. I have often ciphered the average cost of life insurance, and do not believe it can be furnished at the rates professed by assessment societies.

"4. The Independent has greatly strengthened and confirmed my belief in the unwisdom of such insurance. I think there will be need of your still instructing your readers occasionally on this line."

"In reply to your 'general special request, published on Sept. 16th, I would say:

"1. I have never been a member of an assessment society.

"3. I believe that while the assessment societies may, some of them, be in the hands of men who are not willfully dishonest, such men must be wofully ignorant.

"4. I have never needed to read The Independent articles to fortify myself against the temptation to join an assessment society, for I have always regarded them as a delusion and a snare. But your articles have been of great value to me in giving me ideas and facts with which to fortify my friends against the temptation. While not in the insurance business, and only interested in it to the extent of a $2,500 policy in an old-line company, I always turn to your insurance articles with a great deal of interest. I would suggest that as the assessment system is growing, you keep pegging away at it as expediency may suggest."

"I am recently from England, a minister, aged sixty-three. I sold my policies in England, and have been anxious to make some provision for my family here.

"I have received sundry books and papers from assessment societies. But being a subscriber to The Independent, I have been impressed with the arguments you keep urging as to what you call the fallacies of the principles upon which such insurances are based and as to the practical prospective results. I want to know more. I have written, asking some further light, to persons who have urged the system upon my attention, but I get no answers.

"Can you direct me to any source of *full* information on this subject, to me a most momentous one? I have read your article in this week's paper, and, though my inquiries do not come within the scope of the four heads you suggest, perhaps you may consider that you would serve the cause you so earnestly advocate by taking some notice of this letter."

"Your request on page 24, of this week's paper, is noted.

"For several years I was insured in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association. I am not now. Assessments began to grow. I was astonished, and said to myself: 'If, at forty-five years of age I have thus to increase my cash payments, what, in all conscience, will they be when I am as old as my mother (still living and past eighty), or as my grandfather, who lived to be almost ninety-one?

"I do *not* believe the representations made, that insurance can be furnished at the very moderate price claimed. I think I was largely influenced by the very sensible articles in The Independent bearing this question, and I ceased to make any 'offerings' two or three months since, and hope henceforth to be wise enough to keep out of the trap. 'A singed cat dreads the fire.'

"Do please say something about the Hartford Life and Annuity, which is being pushed here in Philadelphia. How about the Safety Fund system? The agents claim everything for it, of course."

"I have been interested in the insurance department of The Independent for a long time. I want to give answers from my own experience to your 'request' in this week's issue. Of course I do not want my name used, but I want to add my mite of testimony against assessment companies.

"1. have been a member of an assessment society for nearly eight years.

"2. My membership ceased a few weeks ago, because the society was visibly falling to pieces. I saw this, months ago; but remained a member for the sake of keeping others, who were waiting for the society to pay a death loss that had been pending nearly seven months.

"3. I believe the society to which I belonged was 'run' on strictly honest principles by honest men, and that its failure (which is to me inevitable) is the necessary outcome of the system itself, hence, in brief, No.

"4. If I had not had as much confidence in the society as in 'this journal,' I should have got out long before I did. 'This journal' has faithfully warned its readers. * * * *

"I have read the article on Insurance in this week's issue of The Independent, and in compliance with the 'request' at the close of it answer as follows:

"1. I was the holder of a certificate in the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, E. B. Harper, President, for $10,000, and had paid in $286.

"2. My membership terminated on account of my reading the articles on Insurance published in The Independent.

"3. I do not now believe that insurance can be furnished for the low figures professed. I went into it without any examination, on the recommendation of a friend already in.

"4. The article in The Independent of May 6th, showing Mr. E. B. Harper, President, at Albany, seeking special legislation, was the direct cause of my withdrawing from the M. R. F. L. Association. I know of three others who left about the same time, consequent on our comparing notes, on information received from The Independent."

Very little comment is required on the foregoing.

The questions suggested by one member of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, E. B. Harper, President—how high and how often?—are plainly vital, but a third must be asked, *how many* of the members will stay in and respond to the calls? If money enough is only paid in, the frequency and severity of the calls are of no consequence to the result, and the insurance will be stable; but the momentous "if" should be printed in black letters a rod long in order to emphasize duly its importance.

Undoubtedly a very leaky boat is good enough to carry one over a narrow strip of shallow water. For those who die, or expect to die early, the largest insurance for the smallest present outlay is the thing; if death comes soon enough, almost any assessment society with youthful vigor (say under five years of age) will do; if the expectation of early death is not realized the result will be unfortunate.

We are unable to give any further information to the clergyman recently from England who asks for it. Several pamphlets on the subject have been issued—one of them from this office, consisting of a reprint of a series of articles from this column—but although these go more elaborately into the matter the best is the simplest—to wit, a direct figuring whether the promised cheap insurance is possible. If simple arithmetic shows it impossible, there is no need of going farther.

ANOTHER INQUIRER.

Referring to yours of June 21st, when you kindly estimated for us the cash value of a life insurance policy, we have just had some unsatisfactory correspondence with the company which issued the policy, and we trouble you again, asking that you will give us the address of parties who are reliable who; buy paid-up life policies in the . . .

This request from an officer of a Western bank, serves as occasion for repeating some things which have to be said again and again, and may therefore be properly answered in print.

Shaving life insurance policies, while not illegal or contrary to good morals, is not a business engaged in by responsible and reputable banking or financial agencies, so far as we are aware. The daily journals of this and other large cities, especially on Sundays, are likely to contain sundry advertisements of parties who offer to loan on or buy policies; those would be the readiest channels for getting into communication with dealers of this nature, and policy-holders who trade with them will do well to use some caution.

We have very rarely complied with requests to say what such and such policies are "worth," for the substantial reason that no opinion, however expert, can have any practical value. If the company issuing the policy purchases, it does so on the opinion of its own experts and officers, and is totally indifferent to that of any outsider; on the other hand, in case of more recent policies which prescribe their own surrender-value in plain terms, there is no room for any opinion.

In some cases, parties in collusion with receivers and others in control of the wreckage of ruined companies have made overtures to purchase; such "crooked work" will always be done while men are fallible and wicked. But unless we make the supposition, unwarranted as to any solvent and reputable company, that there is a collusive arrangement for individual profit, no broker would buy a policy at what the company would pay for it, and of course the services of a go-between are perfectly useless. There may be instances in which holders of policies are so ill-informed or thoughtless as to employ a broker to collect the amount, as there are a plenty of persons who would gladly be so employed.

If any person holds a policy which, under its terms and the statutes, is purchasable, and if such person wishes to sell it, let him take it straight to the company which issued it, without employing any intermediary or seeking anybody's estimate of its value.

The policy in question, it is to be assumed, is not a piece of property which a broker would buy. To buy it would be simply to discount it, which anybody may do who chooses to employ funds in that way, making his own speculation upon the probable life of the person insured. Perhaps the policy is now held by the bank as collateral on a loan; if so, the bank may have already discounted the date of death, or may now discount it. The "expectation of life" is readily ascertainable, but that general probability is, of course, unlike the actual probability in some individual case.

Correspondence with companies on such subjects is apt to be thought "unsatisfactory," because holders of policies almost always have inaccurate and unreasonable ideas about the purchasable value of policies which are purchasable at all. The declination of the company, under its rules, to buy the policy at all, may have been a reason for dissatisfaction in this case.

We have to record the serious illness of the "Norman Mutual Assessment Reserve Fund Life Association, of Pennsylvania."

Its illness is a serious attack of Attorney-General, induced by failure to pay a judgment and execution against it.

On account of the extreme youth of the association (it was incorporated April 15th, 1886) its early demise is expected.

DIED.

At Bath, Steuben Co., New York, the Union Mutual Assessment Association, aged five years and six months.

We mourn our loss.

INSURANCE STATEMENTS.

THE HOME LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

The twenty-seventh annual report of the Home Life Insurance Company shows that the Company is in good hands, and is steadily progressing in all that makes a good life insurance company.

Its total assets on the 1st of January were $6,672,181.06, with a surplus by New York standard of $1,466,654.65, or in other words the Company shows a surplus of about 25 per cent. Any company which can do this with well-secured assets, is a good company.

The official management of the Company is conservative, safe and economical.

The Company, since its organization has been able to more than pay its death losses from its receipts from interest. In addition to which it has paid in dividends to policy-holders nearly $3,000,000.

The officers of the Company are George C. Ripley, President; Chas. A. Townsend, Vice-President; I. H. Frothingham, Treasurer; Jos. P. Holbrook, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

1841. THE 1887.

Massachusetts Mutual Life

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

36 Years of Successful Experience.

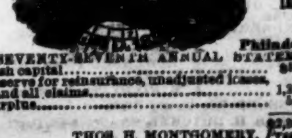
PURELY MUTUAL.

Every policyholder a stockholder and entitled to participate in distributions of surplus.

The Mass. non-forfeiture applies to all policies, and contains the most liberal features ever before offered Examine its merits before insuring your life.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED.

M. V. B. EDGERLY, President.
HENRY S. LEE Vice-President.
JOHN A. HALL, Secretary



THE
Americ'n
FIRE
Insur'nce
CO.,
Philadelphia.

SEVENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

Cash capital	$500,000 00
Reserve for reinsurance, unadjusted losses, and all claims	1,348,984 44
Surplus	552,974 2[illegible]
	$2,301,[illegible] 6[illegible]

THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, *President*.

THE MERCHANTS'

Fire Insurance Company

OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

CAPITAL.................................$200,000

WITH LARGE SURLPUS.

JOHN. H. MORRIS, Pres. ISAAC S. METTLER, Sec.

OFFICE, 151 BROADWAY.

(Next door to corner of Liberty Street.)

THE

MANHATTAN

LIFE INS. CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

1850. (37 YEARS.) 1887.

General Agents and Canvassers wanted for desirable territory, to whom permanent employment an liberal compensation will be given. Address,

JAMES M. McLEAN, President,
J L. HALSEY, 1st Vice-Pres't.
H. B STOKES, 2d Vice-Pres't
H. Y WEMPLE, Secretary
S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY, ROBBERY, FIRE OR ACCIDENT,

THE FIDELITY

Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company, of Philadelphia,

IN THEIR

NEW MARBLE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
Nos. 327—331 CHESTNUT STREET.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL.................................$2,000,000

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS at prices varying from $15 to $75, according to size. An extra size for corporations and bankers; also desirable Safes in upper vault for $10. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe Renters.

VAULT DOORS GUARDED BY THE YALE TIME LOCK.

SECURITIES AND VALUABLES of every description, including BONDS and STOCKS, PLATE, JEWELRY, DEEDS, etc., taken for SAFE KEEPING, ON SPECIAL GUARANTY, AT THE LOWEST RATES.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST.

INCOME COLLECTED AND REMITTED FOR A MODERATE CHARGE.

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, corporations, and individuals.

ALL TRUST FUNDS and INVESTMENTS are kept separate and apart from the assets of the Company. As additional security, the Company has a Special Trust capital of $1,000,000, primarily responsible for their trust obligations.

WILLS RECEIPTED FOR AND SAFELY KEPT WITHOUT CHARGE.

STEPHEN A. CALDWELL, President.
JOHN B. GEST, Vice-President, and in charge of the Trust Department.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Treas. and Sec

DIRECTORS:

Stephen A. Caldwell, William H. Merrick,
Edward W. Clark, John B. Gest,
C. A. Griscom, Edward T. Steel,
George F. Tyler, Thomas Drake,
Henry C. Gibson, Thomas McKean.
John C. Bullitt

AMERICAN

Fire Insurance Company.

NO. 146 BROADWAY.

Cash Capital	$400,000 00
Net Surplus	701,785 52
Unearned premiums and other Liabilities	166,551 71
Total	$1,268,337 23

CONTINENTAL

(Fire) Insurance Co.

Offices, Continental Buildings: New York, 100 Broadway. Brooklyn, cor. Court and Montague and No. 106 Broadway, E. D.

Reserve for re-insurance	$2,383,800 53
(of which for Inland Marine, $22,300 00)	
Reserve, ample for all claims	481,323 82
Capital paid in in cash	1,000,000 00
Net Surplus	1,374,856 93
Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1887	$5,239,981 28

This company conducts its business under the Restrictions of the New York Safety Fund Law. The two Safety Funds together equal $1,200,000

DIRECTORS:

H. H. LAMPORT, President.
F. C. MOORE, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, 2d Vice-Pres't and Sec.

SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, SAMUEL A. SAWYER,
GEORGE BLISS, JNO. L. RIKER,
S. B. CHITTENDEN, WILLIAM BRYCE,
WM. H. SWAN, HENRY F. SPAULDING
HENRY C. BOWEN, RICHARD A. McCURDY
AURELIUS B. HULL, JOHN H. REED,
THEODORE F. VAIL, JOHN H. EARLE,
THEODORE I. HUSTED, CHARLES H. BOOTH
WM. M RICHARDS, WM. H. HURLBUT,
JOHN CLAFLIN, EDWARD MARTIN,
SEYMOUR L. HUSTED, BRADISH JOHNSON,
ALEX. E. ORR, S. M. BUCKINGHAM,
WM. L. ANDREWS, J. D. VERMILYE,
E. W. CORLIES, JACOB WENDELL,
JAMES FRASER, WM. A. SLATER,
WM. G. LOW, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
HIRAM BARNEY.

A. M. KIRBY, *Sec. Local Dep.*
B. C. TOWNSEND, *Sec. Agency Dep't.*
CHAS. H. DUTCHER, *Sec. Brooklyn Dep't.*

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OFFICERS.

GEORGE C. RIPLEY, President.
CHAS. A. TOWNSFND, Vice-President.
I. H. FROTHINGHAM, Treasurer.
JOS. P. HOLBROOK, Secretary.
WM. G. LOW, Counsel.

254 Broadway, New York.
179 Montague St., Brooklyn.

JANUARY 1st, 1887.

Assets, January 1st, 1886		$5,651,723 47
Less difference in unrealized assets		45,279 55
		$5,606,443 92
Premiums received in 1886	$680,840 92	
Interest and Rents received in 1886	269,401 18	
Profits and Loss	115,495 03	1,065,737 14
		$6,672,181 06

DISBURSEMENTS.

Losses by Death, Annuities and Matured Endowments paid	$415,572 24		
Dividends to Policy-holders and Paid for Surrendered Policies	187,980 74		
Total paid Policy-holders	$603,552 98		
Commissions	89,796 52		
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, Postage, and Stationery	48,856 11		
Medical Fees, Interest on Capital and Taxes	28,298 83		
Rent and all office expenses	40,787 86		
		$207,739 32	811,292 30
			$5,860,888 76

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$196,077 64
Bonds and Mortgages	1,097,100 10
United States Bonds, par	1,350,000 00
New York State and other Bonds par	1,439,030 00
Temporary Loans, secured	488,350 00
Cash on hand and in Bank	58,086 93
Loans to Policy-holders, (the Reserve on which is over $1,400,000)	647,672 88
Uncollected and Deferred Premium, less cost of Collection	110,954 97
Accrued Interest and Rents	54,217 37
Agents' Balances	5,046 59
Market value of Bonds over par	460,882 50
	$5,860,888 76
Total Liabilities, including capital stock, and re-insurance reserve by legal standard of the State of New York, 4½ per cent. interest	$4,394,234 11
Surplus	$1,466,654 65
Liabilities by Massachusetts Standard, 4 per cent interest	$4,651,884 11
Surplus	$1,209,004 65
Total amount of losses by Death paid since organization	$4,514,738 00
Total amount of interest received since organization	4,827,143 76
Total amount of Dividends paid to Policy-holders since organization	2,975,316 28

THE UNITED STATES

Life Insurance Company,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

(ORGANIZED IN 1850.)

261, 262 and 263 Broadway, New York.

GEO. H. BURFORD, President.

C. P FRALEIGH, Secretary.
A. WHEELWRIGHT, Ass't Sec.

All Policies henceforth issued are incontestable for any cause after three years.

Death Claims paid at once as soon as satisfactory proofs are received at the Home Office.

Absolute security, combined with the largest liberality, assures the popularity and success of this Company.

All forms of Tontine Policies issued

OFFICE OF THE

ATLANTIC

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 24th, 1887.

The Trustees, in Conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st of Dec., 1886.

Premiums on Marine Risks from 1st January, 1886, to 31st December, 1886		$3,809,250 53
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1886		1,426,049 46
Total marine premiums		$5,235,299 99
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1886 to 31st December, 1886		$3,817,609 80
Losses paid during the same period	$2,206,588 88	
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	841,378 15	
The Company has the following Assets: viz:		
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks		$9,382,375 00
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise		707,100 00
Real Estate and Claims due the Company estimated at		501,647 81
Premium Notes and Bills receivable		1,568,124 20
Cash in Bank		285,264 68
Amount		$12,444,511 69

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the first of February next.

The outstanding certificates of the issue of 1882 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the first of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and cancelled.

A dividend of forty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1886, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the third of May next.

By order of the Board,

J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

J. D. JONES, ADOLPH LEMOYNE,
W. H. H. MOORE, WILLIAM D. MORGAN,
A. A. RAVEN, CHARLES H. MARSHALL,
JAMES LOW, FREDERICK H. COSSITT,
WM. STURGIS, WILLIAM BRYCE,
BENJAMIN H. FIELD, JOHN ELLIOTT,
JOSIAH O. LOW, JAMES G. DE FOREST,
EDMUND W. CORLIES, CHARLES D. LEVERICH,
ROBERT B. MINTURN, JOHN L. RIKER,
WILLIAM DEGROOT, N. DENTON SMITH,
HORACE GRAY, GEORGE BLISS,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, ISAAC BELL,
WILLIAM H. MACY, EDWARD FLOYD-JONES,
C. A. HAND, ANSON W. HARD,
JOHN D. HEWLETT, THOMAS MAITLAND,
WILLIAM H. WEBB, JOHN EDGAR JOHNSON,
CHARLES P. BURDETT, IRA BURSLEY,
HENRY E. HAWLEY, JAMES A. HEWLETT,
GEORGE H. MACY.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
W. H. H. MOORE, Vice-President.
A. A. RAVEN, Second Vice-President.

NEW ENGLAND

Mutual Life Ins. Co.

BENJ. F STEVENS, Pres. JOS. M. GIBBENS, Sec

Assets	$17,846,546 65
Liabilities	15,238,761 16
Total Surplus	$2,607,785 49

The attention of the public is called to the **New Feature in Life Insurance** adopted by this Company, of issuing Endowment Policies for precisely the same premium heretofore charged for whole Life Policies. These policies participate in the Annual distribution of surplus, and are subject to the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law of 1880.

Cash surrender and paid-up insurance values indorsed on every policy.

Pamphlets explanatory of the New Feature may be had on application at Company's Office.

POST-OFFICE SQUARE, BOSTON

Annual Statement of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society

OF NEW YORK CITY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1886.

INCOME.

			Increase During Year Amount.	Percentage.
Net Assets January 1st, 1886		$217,404 45		
Premiums	$648,826 50		$287,908 19	79 per cent.
Interest	8,730 99		2,506 22	40 "
Total Income		657,557 49	290,414 41	80 "
		$874,961 94	287,587 80	63 "
DISBURSEMENTS.				
Paid Claims by Death	$203,218 00		60,598 60	42 "
" Dividends to policy-holders	200,284 73		129,541 18	180 "
" Surrendered policies	7,356 53		5,461 99	290 "
		$410,859 26	195,6[illegible]2 77	91 "
" Total Expenses of Management		158,168 90	53,445 43	54 "
Total Disbursements		$569,028 16	249,056 20	78 "
Net Assets December 31st, 1886		$304,490 28	87,085 83	40 "

INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:

U. S. 4½ per cent, registered bonds	$136,772 00		
Bonds and mortgages	[illegible]		
Railroad bonds	28,496 25		
Loans on policies	728 55		
Cash on hand and in bank	[illegible]		
Agents' ledger balances (secured)	28,641 24		
Notes receivable	131 32		$304,490 28
Add: Net deferred and unpaid premiums	$14,703 34		
Interest accrued	1,707 43	16,410 77	
Depreciation in market value of U. S. Bonds		1,348 75	15,062 02
Gross Assets January 1st, 1887			$319,552 30

LIABILITIES.

New York State standard		$126,234 00
Actuaries 4 per cent		134,241 00
Surplus New York State standard		193,318 30
" actuaries 4 per cent		185,311 30
	Number.	Amount.
Policies in force January 1st, 1886	6,266	$25,151,296
" issued in 1886	3,630	15,196,100
	9,896	$40,347,396
" terminated from all causes	1,117	4,346,700
" in force December 31st, 1886	8,779	$36,000,696

WM. E. STEVENS, Secretary
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Pres't and Actuary

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Ætna Life Insurance Co.

OF

HARTFORD, CONN.,

JANUARY 1st, 1887.

Assets, January 1st, 1886, at cost		$29,333,086 50
RECEIPTS.		
Premiums in 1886	$3,030,946 26	
Interest, and from other sources in 1886	1,617,962 24	4,648,938 50
		$33,982,025 00
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Death Claims	$1,391,346 11	
Matured Endowments	688,962 21	
Dividends to Policy holders and for Surrendered Policies	905,486 62	
Re-Insurance	1,566 74	
Commissions	316,817 46	
Agency Expenses, Medical Examinations, and all other expenses	209,827 33	
Dividend on Stock, earned in Stock Department	100,000 00	
Taxes	83,389 19	$3,696,352 66
Assets, Dec. 31st, 1886, at cost		$30,285,672 34
ASSETS.		
Real Estate	$431,424 56	
Cash on hand and in Banks	3,580,274 65	
U. S. Bonds	975,875 00	
Railroad and other Stocks and Bonds	845,014 13	
Bank Stocks	1,607,548 04	
State, County, City and Town Bonds	5,374,166 72	
Mortgages secured by Real Estate, valued at over $57,000,000 00	15,421,188 35	
Loans on Collaterals (Market Value $871,250 00)	711,057 31	
Loans on personal Security	73,021 3	
Loans on existing Policies the present value of which exceeds $5,450 000	1,902,478 41	
Balances due from Agents	22,616 83	
Assets, Dec. 31st, 1886 at cost		$30,285,672 34
Interest due and accrued Dec. 31st, 1886	$428,361 35	
Premiums in course of collection	69,890 42	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums	155,336 35	
Market value of Securities over cost	606,680 31	1,260,268 43
Gross Assets, Jan. 1st, 1887		$31,545,930 77
LIABILITIES.		
Losses and claims awaiting further proof, and not yet due	$241,462 00	
Dividends to policy-holders, not due	62,956 60	
Premiums paid in advance	6,078 32	
Reserve for Re-insurance on existing Policies, Actuaries' four per cent. Standard $25,878,290 20		
Less value Policies of Re-insurance 49,031 60	25,829,258 60	
All other liabilities	56,304 19	$26,196,060 41
Surplus as Regards Policy-holders:		
By Connecticut and Massachusetts Standard		$5,349,870 36
By Standard of New York and most other States		6,800,000 00

STATEMENT OF THE ENTIRE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FROM THE BEGINNING OF BUSINESS TO JANUARY 1ST, 1887.

Receipts to January 1st, 1886			$102,353,468 75
Income for 1886			4,648,958 50
Receipts to January 1st, 1887			$107,002,427 25
Paid to Policy-holders for claims by Death and Endowments	$32,666,291 18		
Dividends to Policy-holders and for Surrendered policies	28,358,200 21		
Total paid to policy-holders	$61,024,491 39		
Paid for Taxes	$2,034,665,72		
Paid for Re-insurance	1,431,630 84		
Profit and Loss	113,119 52	3,579,416 08	
Expenses of Management		12,112,847 44	
Total Disbursements			$76,716,754 91
Balance			$30,285,672 34
Market Value of Securities over cost			6,6,680 31
Interest due and accrued			428,361 35
Premiums in course of Collection			69,890 42
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1st, 1887			155,336 35
Gross Assets, Jan 1st, 1887			$31,545,930 77
Policies in force Jan. 1st, 1887, 63,293, insuring			92,262,969 44
Policies issued in 1886, 6,728, insuring			$13,027,993 00

MORGAN G. BULKELEY, President.

J. C. WEBSTER, Vice-President.
J. L. ENGLISH, Secretary.
H. W. ST. JOHN, Actuary.
GURDON W. RUSSELL, M. D., Consulting Physician.
T. J. Mumford, Manager, 165 Broadway, New York.

MARINE AND INLAND INSUSANCE

Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.,

No. 42 Wall Street, N. Y.

ASSETS.

United States securities	*$177,330 00*
Bank Stocks	*111,535 00*
City and other Stocks and Bonds, and Cash in Banks	*339,403 43*
Premium Notes, Cash Premiums, Reinsurance and other Claims	*65,220 75*
Total Assets, Jan. 1st, 1887	$693,489 18

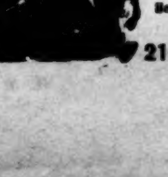
W. IRVING COMES, Pres't.

WAINWRIGHT HARDIE, Vice-Pres't.
HENRY D. KING, Secretary.

WASHINGTON

LIFE INS. CO. OF NEW YORK.

W. A. BREWER, Jr., - - President.



In this company policy-holders have the advantage over those of all other companies, in Non-forfeitable dividends to keep their policies in force

See charter.

OFFICE:
21 COURTLANDT ST.

THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

For the Year Ending December 31st 1886.

RECEIPTS IN 1886.

Premiums		$1,232,712 25
Interest and Rents		413,192 17
Profit and Loss		11,368 79
Total		$1,757,273 21

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims (less $5,000 re-insurance)	$496,095 00	
Matured Endowments	142,807 00	
Surplus returned to Policy-holders in Dividends	204,660 72	
Surrendered and Canceled Policies	115,367 45	
Total payments to Policy-holders		$958,870 17
Commissions and Salaries	247,671 33	
Other Expenses	70,304 20	
Taxes and Licenses paid Mass. and other Insurance Departments	$25,004 92	317,975 53
Taxes on Real Estate	17,048 19	
		42,053 12
Expenses on Real Estate		36,846 33
Re-insurance		20,586 79
Total Disbursements		$1,378,331 97

ASSETS.

First Mortgage Loans on Real Estate	$1,933,182 09	
Loans Secured by Collaterals	489,165 96	
Loans on Company's Policies in force	228,300 00	
United States Bonds	110,750 00	
City, County, Township and other Bonds	655,917 89	
Gas and Water Bonds	732,200 00	
National Bank Stocks	93,557 75	
Railroad Bonds	1,204,765 00	
Railroad and other Stocks	857,627 50	
Real Estate	1,109,586 89	
Premium Notes on Policies in force	528,436 42	
Bills Receivable	6,099 90	
Cash on hand and in Bank	246,114 88	
Interest and Rents accrued	140,537 05	
Premiums in course of collection (less loading 20 per cent)	81,378 61	
Deferred Premiums (less loading 20 per cent)	146,505 38	
Total Assets		$8,584,065 32

LIABILITIES.

Reserve by Massachusetts Standard	$7,785,773 00	
Death Claims not adjusted and not due	80,951 00	
Endowment Claims not adjusted and not due	1,191 00	
Unpaid Dividends	23,966 49	
Premiums paid in advance	5,420 47	
Total Liabilities		$7,897,300 96
Surplus by Massachusetts Standard		$656,764 36
Surplus by New York Standard (about)		1,192,000 00
Number of Policies issued in 1886, *9,698*, insuring		8,064,290 00
Number of Policies in force December 31st, 1886, *16,537*, insuring		41,246,536 00

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Jan. 25th, 1887.

The undersigned have carefully examined the cash, securities and balances of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and find the same to agree with the above statement.

H. S. HYDE, J. R. REDFIELD, } Auditors.

M. V. B. EDGERLY, President.

HENRY S. LEE, Vice-President. JOHN A. HALL, Secretary.

OSCAR B. IRELAND, Actuary.

HOME

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK,

Office, No. 119 BROADWAY.

SIXTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT,

JANUARY, 1887.

CASH CAPITAL	$3,000,000 00
Reserve Premium Fund	3,038,648 00
Reserve for Unpaid Losses and Claims	350,268 50
Net Surplus	1,413,795 05
CASH ASSETS	$7,802,711 55

SUMMARY OF ASSETS:

Cash in Banks	$237,313 85
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate	705,000 00
United States Stocks (market value)	2,885,373 75
Bank and Railroad Stocks and Bonds (market value)	1,625,255 00
State and City Bonds (market value)	226,000 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand	449,000 00
Interest due on 1st January, 1887	22,495 40
Premiums uncollected and in hands of agents	273,283 33
Real Estate	1,378,991 22
Total.	$7,802,711 55

T. B. GREENE, W. L. BIGELOW, E. G. SNOW Jr., } Ass't Sec's.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, President,
D. A. HEALD, Vice-President,
J. H. WASHBURN, Vice-President and Sec'y.

The Twenty-second Annual Statement

OF THE

CONNECTICUT GENERAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

HARTFORD, CONN.

Receipts for the year 1886	$271,945 26
Disbursements	200,317 95
Assets January 1st, 1887	1,625,332 65
Liabilities	1,231,925 05
Surplus to Policy-holders by Conn and Mass. Standard	393,407 60
Same by N. Y. Standard	479,836 60

F. V. HUDSON, Secretary.
T. W. RUSSELL, Pres.

HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD, CONN.

J. M. ALLEN, President.
W. B. FRANKLIN, Vice-President
J. B. PIERCE, Secretary.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

United States Life Insurance Co.,

IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1886.

BALANCE SHEET.

DR.		*CR.*	
To reserve at 4½ per cent. American Table (N. Y. State Standard) including dividends	$4,594,488 00	By Bonds and Mortgages	$2,507,349 33
" Claims in course of settlement	14,980 00	" United States and other bonds	2,517,297 66
" Premiums paid in advance	2,250 14	" Real Estate	103,800 00
" Liability for lapsed policies presentable for surrender	3,944 00	" Cash in Banks	61,917 24
" Accrued rent and unrepresented accounts	3,835 65	" Cash in office	269 77
" Surplus as regards policy-holders	1,013,690 04	" Loans on Policies	148,646 00
		" Loans secured by Collaterals	53,180 00
		" Balances due by Agents, secured	23,287 00
		" Interest Accrued	66,755 55
		" Deferred Premiums, less 10 per cent. for collection	69,315 85
		" Premiums in course of collection, less 10 per cent	55,529 84
Total	$5,633,127 83	Total	$5,633,127 83

DIRECTORS.

Charles E. Bill,	D. Kellogg Baker,	George G. Williams,	George H. Burford,
Isaac N. Phelps,	H. K. Thurber,	Antony Wallach,	Alfred S. Hiedelbach,
Clinton Gilbert,	P. Van Volkenburgh,	Oliver P. Buel,	Alfred Wheelwright,
Henry W. Ford,	Edward H. Ammidown,	Henry L. Clapp,	Jos. M. DeVean,
W. A. Ogden Hegeman,	Julius Catlin, Jr.,	Edw. Van Volkenburgh,	Francis L. Leland,
Thomas Gardiner,	Henry C. Hulbert,	Charles P. Fraleigh,	Charles E. Bill, Jr.
Nathan F. Graves,	James R. Plum,	John P. Munn, M.D.	

OFFICERS.		FINANCE COMMITTEE.	
GEORGE H. BURFORD	President.	CHARLES E. BILL	Banker.
C. P. FRALEIGH	Secretary.	ISAAC N. PHELPS	Banker.
A. WHEELWRIGHT	Assistant Secretary.	THOMAS GARDINER	Retired.
WILLIAM T. STANDEN	Actuary.	P. VAN VOLKENBURGH	Dry Goods.
C. H. MILLER	Cashier.	GEO. G. WILLIAMS	Pres. Chemical Nat. Bank.
J. P. MUNN	Medical Director.	JULIUS CATLIN, Jr.	Dry Goods.

HOME OFFICE, 261, 262 AND 263 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

J. S. GAFFNEY, Superintendent of Agencies.

All Policies issued by this Company are INDISPUTABLE after three years.
All Death Claims Paid WITHOUT DISCOUNT as soon as satisfactory proofs have been received.
This Company issues all forms of Insurance, including Tontine and Limited (Non-Forfeiting), Tontine.
One Month's Grace allowed in the Payment of Premiums on Tontine Policies, and Ten Days' Grace on all others, the Insurance remaining in full force during the Grace.

Payments to Policy-holders for year 1886, Death Claims, Endowments, Surrenders, etc.	$526,367 92
Interest due and unpaid on Investments	NONE

ORIENT INSURANCE COMPANY

HARTFORD, CONN.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION JANUARY 1st, 1887.

CAPITAL STOCK, paid up in cash	$1,000,000 00
Reserve for Re-insurance	386,944 02
Outstanding Losses and all other Liabilities	84,655 32
Net Surplus	132,886 45
Total Cash Assets,	**$1,604,485 79**

GEO. B. BODWELL, Secretary. | CHAS. B. WHITING, President.

RENEWABLE TERM LIFE INSURANCE.

The safest, the least expensive and the fairest system attainable. Combines the security of the more expensive level premium plan of the old companies with the economy and convenience of assessment companies. Unites the advantages of both systems and avoids the defects of each.

Life insurance for the benefit of mercantile firms—in one policy for the benefit of the firm—whereby its credit may be largely increased, is a speciality of the

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York.

HOME OFFICE, 55 Liberty Street, Corner of Nassau Street, New York City.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, President and Actuary. WM. E. STEVENS, Secretary.

Among all the life insurance companies of the United States the Provident Savings ranks First in smallest death rate, smallest expense rate, and largest ratios of assets and surplus to liabilities.

FULL INFORMATION ON APPLICATION, BY LETTER, OR IN PERSON

Old and Young.

THE WEE THING!

BY MARY ELIZABETH BLAKE.

Oh! Bairnies hae I mony
That rin aboot the hause;
An' ane is fair an' gentle,
Saft-steppit as a mause—
An ane is bauld and bonnie,
Wi' blue een glintin' braw;
But the sonsy, stumblin' wee thing,
Is dearest o' them a'!

'Tis weel I loe my Jessie,
Puir bud sae douce and sweet,—
Wi' smile that maks me gladsome,
An' voice that gars me greet!
An' weel I loe blithe Donald,
An' Jack so gey an sma'—
But the hirplin, toddlin' wee thing,
Is dearest o' them a'!

There's Sandy straught an winsome,
Sae strappin' for his age,
Fu' taller than the gudeman,
An' airnin manly wage,—
Eh! but the tears do bleer my een
When on his face they fa'—
But still that feckless wee thing,
Is dearest o' them a'!

I daurna think it ower
For fear it wad be sin;
I daurna let the lips speak oot
The thocht that bides within;
I pray the Lord baith night an morn,
That gude may each befa',
But the pray'r that names my wee thing,
Is the pray'r that leads them a'!

BOSTON, MASS.

MY LADY JULIA.

BY E. A. OAKES.

AMIE ST. JOHN sat at her desk busily copying from an ancient tome which lay open before her. It was the "*Rerum Gestarum*" of Ammianus Marcellinus. Her desk was placed in a little alcove which jutted out from the great library. This alcove was Annie's special domain. It was here that she spent many hours every day turning over the leaves of musty old folios, puzzling over Monkish Latin, verifying foot-notes and copying long passages from French and German authorities. Annie had put her whole heart into this work, and all her scholarly accomplishments had been attained for this end alone. The alcove itself was a combination of greenhouse and literary work-shop. Masses of flowering creepers shaded the windows, and through them the October sunshine shone with a subdued and restful light. A large cage was suspended from its domed center, but its door was wide open, and its occupants, two golden canaries, flitted gayly among the vines of their more roomy prison.

A long table ran along the center of the library, and at it sat a man equally busy with his pen. His shoulders had the scholarly stoop and his hair was white with age. When his pen reached the bottom of the page, he laid it one side with a sigh of relief, pushed back his chair, and taking up a volume which lay open before him, arose and approached the occupant of the alcove.

"Amie," he said, "the chapter is finished at last and nothing remains but to add the notes. There are fortunately but two, the one you are now copying, the second in this volume, which I have marked for transcribing. It is in most villainous Latin. I expected Wingate this morning, but something has detained him. I shall take a turn in the garden. Will you not come, too?"

"If you command me, Uncle John, I will come," she answered, looking up into his face with a smile, "otherwise I will remain and finish my work. I and Gyp had a long canter this morning, and I feel like working."

"And was it the ride that has given your cheeks such a brilliant glow?" he playfully asked. "What a pity that Gyp's rouge is not in more request with your sex. I warrant 'my lady Julia' did not share with you your early ride."

Amie laughed merrily.

"I think 'my lady Julia' was snug in bed when I and Gyp took our mad canter along the river road," she answered: "but when I came to my desk a half-hour since I saw her going down the garden walk, and I think you will have no difficulty in finding her."

"I have no special occasion for her company," he said, a little contemptuously. "But when your task is done, or sooner, for I protest you have no tasks, come and join me. This antiquated Latin has been waiting five hundred or more years, but the October sunshine tarries not even for youth and beauty."

"Youth personified in Amie, beauty in Uncle John, I suppose," said the girl, archly.

The old man threw himself back with a comic show of pride.

"Why not?" he questioned. "I saw, yesterday, in the city some women whom fifty years ago I thought most charming; but never did they look so beautiful as now wearing the silvered crowns of age."

"Dear old Romeo, did you discover a silvered Juliet in any one of them?" Amie laughingly asked.

The old man simply pinched her round cheek for answer, turned and left the room.

The world had dealt generously with Judge Ashford. Born to a princely fortune, he had still chosen to make a career for himself. Before reaching the age of twenty-five he had conquered local fame at the bar of his native city, and at the age of forty had achieved the distinction of a Justiceship in the Supreme Court. He had married early in life and his only great sorrow had been the death of his wife after twenty years of unbroken happiness, leaving him childless. But his old age had still been sweetened with youthful companionship. His wife's younger sister, while abroad, had married a younger son of an English earl, and when, some years later, Major De Lolme, K.C.B., had been killed in a melee with the savage Zulus, his widow, with her daughter Julia, had recrossed the ocean to become inmates of Judge Ashford's home. A little later Lady De Lolme died, leaving Julia, in the first flush of her maturing womanhood, the feminine head of her uncle's household.

In the course of time encroaching age made Judge Ashford no longer eligible for re-election to his position on the bench; and it was then that he seriously turned to a long-meditated history of the "First Fifteen Christian Centuries." He had for years been collecting authorities covering these obscure and unfruitful ages of human existence. Twice, when he had been abroad, he had spent his entire vacation in copying desired data from every historic archive of Europe. And now, fully ripe for his task, he had bought Elmwood, near the city yet still sufficiently distant to escape hourly interruptions, and having thoroughly renovated the quaint old rooms of the mansion and restored the broad grounds surrounding it, he had settled down to the systematic arrangement of his accumulated data.

"My Lady Julia," as he chose to designate his aristocratic niece, had hardly arranged her household to her taste, when there came still another of Judge Ashford's relatives to share in his generous hospitality in the person of Amie St. John. "Poor little Amie," the Judge mentally designated her, as he enshrined her in the warmest place in his heart. She too was an orphan, his sister's child, and barely in her teens. John St. John had been the reputed owner of millions, an acknowledged power in Wall Street, crafty, scheming, far reaching, and when one morning he was found dead in his office chair, his hand clutching a pistol with an empty chamber, his forehead blotched and powder-singed, the financial world stood dismayed, and when the dead man's acceptances came pouring in and the balance sheets showed no assets, for a time a second black Monday seemed imminent.

Amie, whose life since her mother's death had been spent in boarding schools, petted and fawned upon as the heiress of unknown millions, was the only mourner besides Judge Ashford who followed the dishonored corpse to its last earthly resting-place. But the five years which had flown since then had been happy years for Amie, healing her bitter wound and effacing its scar. She had striven hard to perfect herself in the languages that would make her useful to her uncle, who was better known to her and far dearer than her dead father had ever been. And then to be admitted to share his work, to be constantly appealed to, to even sometimes discomfit him in playful badinage was happiness indeed.

The chastened glow of the October sunshine shone softly on Judge Ashford's whitened head, as he went meditatively along his favorite walk, and sought the little arbor close by the river's bank. Here seating himself he folded his hands over the head of his cane, and resting his chin upon them, as was his wont, with half-closed eyelids looked out upon the lovely landscape. Far up the river, Ankoyana lay moored midway in the waters of the Oshownee. This lovely little island received its name in honor of a mythical chieftain of the red men who ages ago had made it his home, and whose office had been that of peacemaker. On every side the still waters held the island's tangled wilderness of trees and climbing vines as in a mirror, but a little below and as if in disdain of the dead chieftain's power, the Oshownee broke into a wild rift and swirled in fierce and rapid descent over the hidden bowlders that lay along its rocky bottom. Its independence once asserted, the river, as it swept past the grassy borders of Elmwood, again took on its old allegiance, and far and wide and without a dimple, spread lake-like beneath the mansion's sunny windows.

The little arbor in which the Judge sat was matted thick with vines; back of it a well-beaten path wound its way beneath the stately trees; and it was along this pathway, with bent head and lingering footsteps, that many of the most fervent passages in the great history had been composed. The view from its thick umbrage was peculiarly enchanting this October morning. The soft haze draped in glaucous gauzes the hills beyond the river; far away Ankoyana lay like a many-colored bouquet on the still waters; the stately elms from which the place received its name were draped in tints of wan gold, the oaks in varnished scarlets, the maples in mottled reds and greens, while here and there the pines lifted their eternal verdure in exquisite contrasts; while over all the sunshine lay warm and brooding, soothing the tired senses like the most potent nervine.

It may be questioned if Judge Ashford's eyes saw anything of these gorgeous tintings thus spread far and near before his eyes. His thoughts were in the ferments and upheavings of the thirteenth century; he was following in his mind's eye the influences that made possible the literatures and sciences of to-day. For a long time he heard as in a dream the sound of voices in conversation in the path behind the arbor, and his attention was only arrested when he heard a reference to himself.

It was the voice of his niece, Julia, speaking:

"It matters little to me," it said, "that my uncle gave you permission to ask my hand in marriage. I would not disparage Uncle John, but his instincts are all plebeian. He would as soon give me to his secretary as to one of my own rank. While he lives it is my duty to submit to his caprices, though not to the extent of marrying any one whom he may select. I live as one in exile, and I look with longings to my real home with my kindred beyond the sea, where I hope to live and die."

"I have been foolish and presumptuous, Miss De Lolme," he heard the deeper tones of a man's voice in reply, "and your answer humiliates me. I dared to love you, and in the regard I felt for you I forgot that what the world may consider bluer and better blood runs in your veins than in mine. I might boast that I came from a race of scholars not unknown to fame; but I had no thought of pedigrees in the love I felt for you; you were but the one woman in my thought, in purity, sweetness and worth, immeasurably above all other women, and therefore all the more worthy of my adoration. I have been presumptuous, and to atone for that presumption I will not in the future force my presence upon you."

"Mr. Wingate," Lady Julia's voice replied, very coldly, "you are making still another mistake. Your coming or going is a matter of indifference to me. One of the pleasures of my uncle's life is in your friendship and constant companionship, and I most decidedly object to having my personality thrust between you two. From this moment I forget that you ever gave me more than a passing thought, and as it is folly to extend this interview, I wish you good-morning."

The rustle of "my Lady Julia's" dress, as she swept away from her discomfited lover, next greeted the Judge's listening ear, and a moment later he heard the heavier grinding of a man's footsteps going in the opposite direction. Lady Julia's declarations had been a revelation to her unsuspected listener. He had small regard for the claims of long descent; he believed that, metaphorically, every man should be his own grandfather; that rank was but the guinea stamp, and he loved his native land with all the ardor of his soul. And here was one upon whom he had lavished all that wealth could lavish, and who, the thought forced itself upon him, was only waiting for his death in order to transfer herself and his wealth to a race whom he could only honor so far as their individual achievements deserved honor.

He had gladly given Wingate permission to sue for the hand of his niece, for the former's position fully warranted him in asking in marriage any woman in the land. It is true that he was not rich, but he was a brilliant and rising young lawyer, possessed of exquisite literary discernment and many other accomplishments. The commonalty of intellect, which recognizes no disparity in years, united the old lawyer and the young one in the closest bonds of friendship, and Wingate was accustomed to spend the greater number of his leisure hours in the Elmwood library, where the progress of the great history, chapter by chapter, was critically discussed.

If Cupid were not the most inconsequent of gods, aiming his shafts where he ought not to aim them, seeking to bind men and women in the most incongruous yokes, Wingate could never have invested Julia De Lolme with graces and charms wholly foreign to her nature. She was rarely present at the discussions which took place between the two friends, and was utterly incapable of sharing in them. She was really nothing but a stately and beautiful animal in a costly toilet; while Amie, whom it was Wingate's clear duty to love, shared in their critical combats, weighed their arguments with acuteness, and by her womanly intuitions constantly reached conclusions that her companions were unable by any logic to solve.

For a full hour after the fragment of conversation which Judge Ashford had listened to, he continued to sit in the arbor; but his thoughts were no longer with the past; and when, finally, these thoughts had shaped themselves into definite resolutions, he returned to the library to find Amie just penning her last word, and Wingate sitting by one of the windows overlooking the lawn. He held a book in his lap, and he was nervously opening and shutting its cover, unconscious of the action his hands were mechanically performing.

"I had given up your coming this morning, my dear boy," the Judge said, as he approached him. "The Lultprand and Cedrenus came yesterday. But I have been very much bothered this morning with outside considerations, and I can think of nothing more ancient than the present moment."

"I, too, am out of spirits," said Wingate, bitterly.

"Sorry for that. You know Kit North's remedy was the shower-bath and a walk along the hills. I regret that our morning is to be broken into; but I have imperative business in the city. "Lady Julia" and Amie, however, will try and entertain you."

"Miss Amie will excuse me this morning, will you not?" Wingate asked, turning to the alcove where the girl was still seated.

"I shall be glad if you will stay," she answered,

"That is kind in you, and I thank you; but I know that I shall prove the most stupid of companions to-day, and I will return to the city. If you like, Judge, I will ride with you, and your man may drive my rig."

Then, bidding the girl a good-by, the two left her to her own thoughts.

Wingate had made up his mind to accept,

as philosophically as he could, the rebuff he had encountered in his wooing that morning, and not to allow it to interfere in his constant intercourse with his ancient friend. He continued coming to Elmwood as constantly as before, from Lady Julia still receiving recognition, a little colder and more distant, it is possible; he discussed the successive chapters of the history, and saw the work approach its close. But the mind that planned, and the hand that executed, the work was not destined to leave it perfected. The concluding chapter had been outlined, passages here and there had been written out in full, the authorities for the last time had been consulted and laid away upon the shelves, when death came and closed Judge Ashford's long and honored career.

It was in midwinter when the Judge's servant went to waken his master, and found the task impossible. Though two of his old colleagues in the city remembered witnessing his signature to a will some time in the preceding October, no document of that nature, bearing so recent a date, could be found among his papers; but one bearing date prior to Amie's becoming an inmate at Elmwood was discovered. As the supposed heiress of millions, there had been no occasion for her uncle providing for her, and she was only remembered by a simple bequest as a souvenir. To Wingate was given the large private library; his many servants were generously remembered; the institutions of charity, the public library and schools of his native city were munificently remembered, while the balance of his estate was given unreservedly to his niece, Julia De Lolme.

Poor Amie, she had entered penniless into her uncle's home, and penniless she seemed destined to go out of it. But Amie had a stout heart; she knew that her uncle had loved her with his whole soul, and that if he had left her future unprovided for, it was because death had unexpectedly called him. She had faith in her power to win her own living. She and Julia had never more than tolerated each other; they had hardly one thought or taste in common; there was no bond of relationship between them; they were cousins by courtesy only. And Amie neither expected nor asked anything from Julia's bounty.

Loyal to her uncle's memory she was only anxious that his history should be fittingly given to the world, and, with Wingate's aid and counsel, the last chapter had been written out, and she had faithfully revised the printer's proofs. This work had consumed several months, and May had come in all her budding glory once more, and still Julia and Amie were inmates of Elmwood. The former's plans for final flight to Europe, though as yet undisclosed were slowly growing to maturity. With her uncle's possessions she had little doubt of the generous reception that would be accorded her by her aristocratic relatives in the Old World. She treated Amie a little patronizingly, laid upon her burdens which, though with flushed cheeks, Amie submitted to, and in her mind decided on the few thousands she should give the latter at their separation.

Amie had more than once broached the subject of her going out into the world to fight her own battles. But it had suited Julia that for the present she should remain as her companion at Elmwood. So long as the "First Fifteen Christian Centuries" remained in manuscript Amie had felt it her duty to remain; but now that the book had been given to the world, she felt that Elmwood could no longer be her home.

With her keen intuitions Amie had long known of Wingate's love for Julia, and with her knowedge of the latter's character she had surmised the futility of his hopes in that direction. She had a sincere regard for Wingate. She appreciated his manly qualities, and while she pitied him she was at the same time a little bit glad that Julia would not condescend to make his life one of misery. Did she too love him? That was a question she had never asked herself. If the seed of love lay dormant in her heart it could only spring into flower when Wingate should show solicitude for its growth.

Though its master slept, Elmwood did not seem to be conscious of his absence, or fail to decorate itself with all the gay apparel of the lovely May. The stately elms cast deepening shadows everywhere; soft maples grew crimson with blossoms; grasses grew lush and green; pale houstonias spread in widening patches; dandelions starred the lawn in golden plots; blue violets hid their heads along the river's borders. In the pastures hyacinths, daffodils and primroses made gorgeous bits of color. The birds came, robins on the lawn, orioles decorating the elms with their pouched domiciles, catbirds crooning their songs in the alders overhanging the river, swallows weaving endless mazes in the air, bobolinks building homes where the timothy grew rankest.

It was on one of the most perfect of these fleeting May days that Wingate, by appointment, came to lunch at Elmwood and afterward, with Julia and Amie for companions, to row to Ankoyana. When he arrived, Amie, pale and suffering from a headache, to which she was a chronic sufferer, was barely able to greet him.

"It was just her luck," she said, with a faint smile; "but it need not prevent Julia and Mr. Wingate from taking the proposed row. The day was so charming, and when suffering from these attacks she was best alone in her own chamber."

Julia received the proposition with a little bridling of her stately neck. She had little fear of Wingate repeating the declaration of his love, and even should he dare to do so, she knew full well how to keep him in check. The day was perfect; she had for several days been anticipating the pleasures of the excursions, and in honor of the occasion had ordered the boat newly painted and cushioned. Why should she deny herself a pleasure because it entailed a *tête-à-tête* with a discarded lover? As for Wingate, he could do nothing but act upon her decision.

The boat-house and its small wharf was located just above the rapids, and a well-kept path ran to it along the river's edge. The two walked slowly side by side discussing themes that women of society find interest in. Once in the boat, Wingate with deft strokes sent its prow swiftly through the yielding, gurgling waters. Ankoyana was arrayed in the full flush of the dawning year's loveliness, the leafage of its trees and shrubs bright in their vernal tintings. A wild path ran through the island from the water's edge, and at this point they landed. Securing his boat, Wingate followed his companion and found her seated upon a fallen log which time had upholstered with the thickest of green mosses and arabesqued with the mitchella's crimson globes.

Wingate busied himself in gathering masses of wild flowers with which the island was thickly carpeted. Creamy dicentras, pale blue hepaticas, rosy streaked claytonias, white and crimson trilliums, glowing columbines, snowy sanguinarias, blushing anemones, all the wealth of the Northern spring he brought and piled upon her lap.

When she had fashioned them into a knot and bound them with a ribbon from her neck she signified her desire to return, and as Wingate went before her holding one side the interlacing boughs that she might pass, he started back in dismay. The place where he had left the boat was empty, and nowhere on the river could it be seen.

He turned back toward her with a look of extreme annoyance.

"The water must have washed the boat away," he said. "We are for the moment in the situation of Helen Rolleston and Arthur Penfold."

The allusion was most unfortunate. Miss De Lolme's cheeks flushed and her eyes sparkled with anger.

"I do not question your desire to play the part of Reade's hero," she said, in the most contemptuous tones, "and for that purpose I have no doubt but that you left the boat so that it would drift away and leave us alone, tid-bits for the scandal-mongers."

"I protest to you, Miss De Lolme"—

"I put no faith in your protestations, Mr. Wingate," she said, in galling tones. "When recently you asked my hand in marriage I was a possible sharer in my uncle's estate, now as the sole inheritor of his riches, I have become a prize to be won at all hazards."

"Do you estimate your personal worth as nothing, your uncle's money as everything?" Wingate asked with heat. "And have I ever," he continued, "even in the remotest manner, given you reason to think that I cared to renew the offer of a love you have once spurned?"

"You knew that if you dared to make such a renewal the gates of Elmwood would have been closed to you," she said bitterly.

"Miss De Lolme," said Wingate, with the utmost restraint forcing himself to speak with calmness, "will no words of mine convince you of the utter unreasonableness of the position you have taken?"

"Unreasonableness?" she angrily echoed. "Are words everything and actions nothing? From the very moment you knew that Amie could not accompany me, and that we two were to be alone upon Ankoyana, you resolved to send the boat adrift, knowing that hours must pass, possibly the entire night, before we could be discovered, and that my name, a theme of idle gossip, might be easily merged in yours, to escape a supposed dishonor."

Before this obstinate reiteration of base motives, Wingate found himself powerless. What further could he say, what course of action could he pursue to convince her that her accusations were utterly false? That in the revulsion of his feelings, which her obstinacy, her disposition to impute to another the vilest motives, had occasioned him, he could not have married her though she were the only woman in the world, and heir to the universe itself? He turned from her in horror and despair, and then, spurred on by the keen sense of injustice, he tore at the lacings of his shoes, hastily threw off his coat, and leaving these articles of dress upon Ankoyana, plunged headlong into the river.

When a boy Wingate had been an expert swimmer, and though for many years he had not indulged in the manly accomplishment, in the wild impulse of the moment he thought he could easily swim to the further shore and send a boat to the rescue of Miss De Lolme. He could, at any rate, relieve her of his compromising presence, and put himself beyond the reach of her irritating reproaches. For the first few rods he struck out with immense vigor and force, but the muscles of his arms, flaccid from want of exercise, soon became so wearied that he could hardly move them. To rest them he turned upon his back, and with his nose just above water, with his feet pushed slowly toward the shore. In his excitement he had forgotten the rapids, and he only became conscious of their nearness when he felt himself borne along with a greater rapidity than his own slow means of locomotion warranted. Wingate turned quickly upon his breast, and to his dismay found himself in the very edge of the seething vortex. He put forth his utmost strength in his effort to regain the smooth waters he had but just left, but in vain; and he soon came to the conclusion that his only hope of safety lay in his power to guide himself through the rapids, and thus reach in safety the still waters opposite Elmwood. For a while he struggled manfully; it was as he well knew, a battle with death, but as he was swept along the mad waves seemed to leap higher and higher, their wild roaring served only to deafen him, his arms grew intolerably weary, the resisting forces of his nature became gradually exhausted, and at last he resigned himself to be tossed hither and thither as the irresistible waves listed.

When his senses returned to him once more he found himself lying on his back on a piece of greensward, Amie bending over him and sustaining his head in her arms, the gardener on his knees at his side fumbling with the button that held his shirt collar in place.

"I left Miss De Lolme on the island; the boat had drifted, and I tried to swim," he gasped, and then fainted.

Wingate was taken to the house, but it was more than a week before he was enabled to leave his bed. Despite his desperate fight with the seething waters, his entire control of his mental powers had prevented him from drowning, but he had been sadly bruised from contact with the rocks which lined the bottom of the rift. By some good fortune the waves had thrown his body upon the grassy shores of Elmwood, and a vagrant boy, intent upon robbing birds' nests had chanced upon him, drawn his inanimate form away from further danger, and warned the household.

For the first few days Wingate was delirious, protesting in his ravings against some gross injustice which had been done him. In a fit of remorse, "Lady Julia," had once intruded into his apartment, but only to be received with a shrinking horror on the part of the invalid. Upon Amie devolved the superintendence of his nursing. The days of convalescence came rapidly; young, strong, and in superb health, his bruises soon healed. The bruise that "Lady Julia" had caused his heart, that too had disappeared, but in its place there had grown a new passion.

The first time that Wingate ventured out into the lovely May air, still pale and feeble, Amie walked by his side. The dormant seed of love in her own heart, as she had lingered by his bedside and hourly watched his sufferings, had ripened all its potentialities and blossomed into fullest flower. Does a woman need that the lips shall tell her of the love which prompts them to speak before she becomes conscious of it? Since Wingate's fight with death she had read his heart like an open book; and when with all the lovely blossoms of the newborn world around them, he led her to the spot at which his body had been washed ashore, he took her hand within his own and gave it a pressure more convincing than words.

Thinking that he was imparting information wholly unknown to her, Wingate frankly told her of his mistaken love for Julia, of the deep humiliation her rejection of his suit had caused him, and of the ungenerous and outrageous imputations with which she had overwhelmed him on the island, and which had resulted in his throwing himself into the river.

"It is not the unfolding bloom of a first love I have to offer you, dear Amie," he said, a little sadly. "Love is said to be blind, and since I could overlook you for Miss De Lolme, I cannot doubt it. It needed this encounter with death to unseal my eyes, and disclose you to me as you really are. And now, dear Amie, since I have found you, will you stoop to take a heart, once rejected, but now wholly your own?"

And Amie—but what right has a biographer to disclose his heroine's tender confidences? She might as a bar to her surrender have interposed her poverty, her fancied personal unworthiness, the stain upon her name caused by her father's career and final suicide; but what were all these to the man who loved her?

Wingate that day went away from Elmwood without personally taking a farewell of its mistress. For the hospitality which he had been forced to accept he tendered his thanks in a brief and courteous note. Amie, too, was soon to quit Elmwood. She had, for the present, accepted a home with a near relative on her father's side, in a great city, where she was to remain until Wingate could claim her.

When, in due time, she came from the apartment to which she had gone for a final interview with Julia, her eyes were wet with tears, and not without a sparkle of defiance in them. The interview had been somewhat stormy, on Julia's part at least. She was a young woman of ungoverned passions, and, as the reader knows, could give utterance to bitter and unpleasant words. She had made Amie a formal offer of a few thousand dollars, as she had contemplated; but in such a manner that Amie would not have accepted them though she had been starving. Even if their parting had been ordered otherwise, and there had existed that warm friendship which their long companionship warranted, Julia's outrageous conduct to Wingate would have made all future intercourse between the two unpleasant.

But while Julia was no longer an object of Amie's regard, Elmwood was dear to her as the scene of some of the happiest years of her life. She went sadly over the lawn, visiting the trees and bidding each one a silent adieu, reserving to the last her farewell to the library. How full it was of reminiscences of the dead; it was here that she had met her uncle daily, here that she

had worked by his side and listened to his loving words of encouragement and cheer. The books had been bequeathed to Wingate, but they still remained upon the shelves precisely as the master's hands had left them. Amie went slowly along the compact rows, reading their titles through her tears. With nearly every one there was attached some personal recollection, passages in this that he had marked for her to copy, chapters in another which she had read aloud to him. Some of the most familiar ones she took into her hands and pressed close to her heart as though they were living things, as indeed they were. From one whose pages she opened there dropped a folded paper, and as it fell to the floor it expanded its folds. She stooped and picked it up, and as she did so her eyes involuntarily caught her own name, Amie Ashford St. John, written out in full. The document was in her uncle's familiar writing, and Amie read it with a strange sense of bewilderment.

The carriage, which had been ordered for her departure, was now waiting at the door, and hastily putting on her wraps, she entered it and ordered it driven to Wingate's office.

"I have discovered something that fills me with pleasure and pain alike," she said, when the latter came to greet her. "Will you look at this paper?"

Wingate took the paper and glanced hastily at its contents.

"I am glad your uncle did not forget you, Annie," he said; "but it is you and not his wealth that I want."

"You cannot have one without the other," was the answer.

It was Judge Ashford's will, written on that bright October day, in which he had listened to Julia's dismissal of Wingate. It was identical with the old will, only substituting the name of Amie for that of Julia De Loime, and leaving an annuity of two thousand dollars to the latter.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

SAINT VALENTINE.

BY ADA STEWART SHELTON.

TELL us, oh! dear Saint Valentine, oh! tell
us where you dwell;
Where is that dearest country found, the
place we love so well?
We've searched through all the latitudes and
longitudes there be—
Perhaps it is an island fair upon some unknown sea!

Now, low and clear a voice is heard: "I live
in Sweetheart-Land,
The waves that cross the sea of love creep up
my shining sand.
It's never found on any map, this lovely land
of mine,
And no one knows its secret shore but old
Saint Valentine.

"Beneath blue skies through all the year the
red, red roses blow;
Sweet secrets hide in all the flowers that in
my gardens grow.
There bleeding-hearts, love-in-the-mist, and
oh! such tender things,
Bloom side by side with orange buds, which
dream of wedding-rings.

"Within my trees there flutter now the whitest
of white doves,
They're found in every Valentine, because
they rhyme with loves!
While little Cupids come and go, and bring
the news to me
Of those who wait for Valentines beyond
my unknown sea.

"So then I write, and write, and write, until
the stars do shine,
And every letter needs must end with 'Say
wilt thou be mine?'
I write in many languages, yet all can understand—
Who'd fail to know the meaning of a word
from Sweetheart-Land?

"And now when at this wintry time the world
seems bleak and drear,
And skies are gray and people wish the summer-time were here,
'Tis then I tell of 'roses red,' and that 'the
violet's blue,'
And though the 'pink is sweet,' 'tis not one-
half so sweet as you!

"My boat lies waiting on the shore, I hoist its
silver sail,
A Cupid at the helm, who steers for me this
Lover's Mail.
It's freighted down with seals and stamps, and
every letter's weighed,
For even sweetest messages must always be
prepaid.

"We touch at every single shore where true-
love may be found,
And so, you see, I needs must go the whole
wide world around.
And then we fly, my boat and I, back to my
shining sand;
And there I stay till next year's day calls me
from Sweetheart-Land."

BIRMINGHAM, CONN.

WAS SHE A COWARD?

BY ROSE TERRY COOKE.

"OH, Molly Bates! before I'd be such a 'fraid cat!" shouted Frank Parsons, as he saw Molly climb a five-rail fence and scramble up into an apple-tree, because Mr. Way's great dog came barking down the road. Poor Molly sat clinging to the bough of the tree, pale as a girl could be with the healthy tan of out-door life and summer suns on her face; trembling all over, eyes full of terror, and just ready to scream, when Mr. Way called off his great English mastiff, slipped the chain under his collar and led him away, growling like distant thunder. Molly crept down, and Frank went on—

"Before I'd climb an apple-tree 'cause I was 'fraid of a dog!"

Molly said nothing; her eyes were full of tears, for she liked her cousin Frank, who was spending the summer in Newfield, and yet she could not deny that she was very much afraid of the dog.

Molly was eight years older than Frank; a bright, sweet girl of seventeen she had never known her New York cousins till this summer, for they had been in Europe almost ever since Frank was born, as he crossed the ocean at six months old; and the three older Parsons children had only been to Newfield once, when they were very young. Alida was but nineteen now; Amy just six months older than Molly Bates; John, the oldest of all, was twenty-one, and a fashionable young man of the city. Frank had been sent to Newfield this summer because the family came back from abroad too late to put him in school, and they did not want him at Newport, or Saratoga, or Lenox; so he was sent to his uncle's in Newfield, and enjoyed himself as heartily there as ever a boy did enjoy country life with kindly generous relatives. And Frank liked Molly very much; she was the oldest of Uncle Bates's two children; for little "Axe," as she called herself was only four, and went by the name of "Baby" half the time, nobody ever using her real name of Achsah.

Boys do not care much for small children but are apt to fancy those older than themselves, and Frank took a great liking to Molly; she was always ready to go with him on to the hills after berries; to show him where he could dig sassafras, pick wintergreen, find black birch for its odorous twigs, gather flag-buds, or honeysuckle apples; and she could show him every cold brook for two miles about where he could catch small trout, that Aunt Mary would fry for his supper. And Molly was such a pretty girl, with her soft hazel eyes, nut-brown curls, and rosy cheeks, all lit up by the sunniest smiles, that Frank admired her very much; but, alas! Molly sank a great many degrees in his esteem when he found out how afraid she was of a big dog, of a cow that was cross, of her father's fast horses; even of the big turkey-cock that came gobbling and bustling and attempting to fly at her when she crossed the barnyard with a little red shawl on her shoulders. Frank thought a girl ought to be as brave as a boy, and quite despised Molly because, he said:

"She's a real, old coward! 'Fraid of a dog! pooh! I'd just as lives slap that dog in the chops as not!"

"I wouldn't try it ef I was you," dryly remarked Hiram, the hired man. "Molly knows more'n you do about that there dog; he's uglier 'n all possessed. Way's tryin' his level best to get rid on him, before haylin', for he's bit two of their folks a'ready."

"Sho! he wouldn't bite a girl, I don't believe."

"I dono as he would, an' I dono *as* he would; but I wouldn't run no resks, not very fur," answered Hiram.

"Well, she's 'fraid of Bill an' Joe."

"I wish't you was. I dono what your folks think on 't, but ef you was [my boy you shouldn't no more drive them young hosses than nothing! They ain't half broke."

"Well, Uncle isn't goin' to let me; he said he was only funnin' when he asked if I didn't want to take them over to the village for the mail."

"Kinder lucky you didn't. I expect he had some outlook for your bones. As for Molly she's got grit enough for any girl. You no need to be pickin' at her; she's 'bout as good as they're made."

"She's a 'fraid cat, anyhow!"

Hiram laughed, and Frank had the last word.

But he still despised Molly for being a coward, and wandered about after Hiram at his work, or followed his uncle to the field a great deal more than he had; really to Molly's relief, for though she was fond of the bright, good-natured boy, it was a heavy tax on her time and patience to wait on and watch him as she felt obliged to, as long as he wanted her society. She had time now to do some sewing, and help her mother, time to read, and study in the books she had brought home from school.

But, after all, they were both sorry to part when the end of September came, and Frank was sent for to go home. They promised to write to each other, and perhaps would have kept the promise, only after two weeks Mrs. Bates received a letter from her sister asking her to let Molly spend the winter with them, and go to school if she wished.

This was what Molly had always wanted; she had gone to Newfield High School till she had learned all that was to be taught there, and she did very earnestly wish for a little more schooling, for she meant to be a teacher. Mr. Bates was not a rich man. He had a good farm, and could give his family all the food and clothing needful for them, but he never had any money to spare. And Mrs. Bates had told Molly not to ask her father to send her away to school, because he could not afford it.

Mrs. Parsons had learned all about Molly's wish from Frank, who had no scruple about asking his cousin questions; and as Mr. Bates had refused to consider Frank as anything but a welcome visitor all that long summer, it relieved his mother from a great sense of obligation to offer Molly a winter's schooling as well as her board; for Mrs. Parsons knew that Mr. Bates was not really able to be as generous as his nature made him.

Molly was delighted, and her nimble fingers at once began on the needful sewing. The Newfield dressmaker came for a week, and cut over Mrs. Bates's wedding-dress, a dark blue repped silk, for the girl's best gown; there was a gray merino bought for school wear, and last year's brown one sponged and altered for a change; a little round felt hat with a band of velvet, for every day, and a dark blue velvet turban for Sundays, came from the milliner's shop in Taunton, and with a beaver cloth black sacque and a blanket shawl, Molly's list of outside wear was completed. She was to get some gloves in New York and a pair of overshoes; all the rest of her garments she and her mother had made, and they were warm and abundant. Molly thought herself a very lucky girl. However, when she arrived at her aunt's house, though Alida and Amy were kind in their welcome, and Aunt Frances put both arms about her, kissed her warmly and said: "My dear child; you've got your mother's eyes!"

Yet Molly felt like a stranger of a different race; her shoes seemed to make a noise like horseshoes as she followed Amy' light steps up the polished staircase to her room, and her dress, fashioned by old Miss Pettibone, seemed uncouth enough in comparison with Alida's dainty gown of soft wool and delicate silk, fitting her slender figure with perfect grace, and trailing its long draperies over the rich carpet of the upper hall. Frank was not there, or she might have been happier and more at home. When Amy left her to put her hat and sacque in the closet, unpack her trunk, and brush her hair for the late dinner which was just ready, Molly's heart sank like lead; oh, if she were only home again! but she resolutely put the thought away; she was there at her own wish; she was going to school without expense to her father; she would not give way to regret or fear; the words Hiram said to her as he shook hands at the gate when she came away flashed across her.

"Keep your courage up, Molly; don't let outsides daunt ye. Your folks here to home is wuth more to ye than the hull city. Think o' that."

Molly did think of it, set her red lips firmly, and went down to dinner in her old brown dress, her heavy shoes, her simply knotted hair, as self-possessed a girl as Amy herself.

Uncle Parsons was a kind-hearted man, very busy abroad, very pleasant and cordial at home; but his eyes were keen. He had not been in business thirty years without learning to know people by their faces; yet he was a little puzzled to-day. Frank had talked a great deal about his summer in Newfield, and had given his father an idea that Molly was a pretty, weak-headed, perhaps silly little country girl. He could not make this face and that character agree.

Next day Aunt Parsons took Molly to school. She meant to wait till she had somewhat changed the girl's dress, but Mr. Parsons objected.

"See what sort of stuff she's made of, Frances; let her find her own level. If she turns out to be a doll, dress her; if she's a good-for-something girl, why you can change her attire if you want to; but she will be worth it."

However, Molly stood the test. The school-girls laughed at her scant, short dress, and she laughed too.

"You can't expect a country maid to be in the last fashion, girls," she said. "I've come to learn, and I shall learn style, perhaps, as well as French and physiology."

She made absurd apologies for the noise of her shoes.

"You know I came from the Old Granite State; you must expect me to be heavy, and have a solid understanding!"

The girls were conquered by her cheerful front and readiness to laugh with them Molly remembered Hiram's old saw:

"If you softly touch a nettle,
It will sting you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle
Not a single sting remains!"

If the girl was sometimes homesick nobody heard of it; she wrote and received frequent letters; her own always full of every pleasant thing she could gather to tell to Mother.

Alida and Amy were all the time on the wing; balls, parties, dinners, visits, filled their time, so that Molly saw very little of them. When winter really set in Mrs. Parsons bought Molly a handsome fur-trimmed cloak, and a muff to match, and one day Amy took her out shopping; they went in to a milliner's where Amy wanted to order a little bonnet for the next evening, as she was to join a party for the opera.

After the white plush and blush roses had been discussed and agreed on, the voluble milliner turned to Molly, whose pretty rosy face shone from under the brim of her blue turban:

"And you, Miss? What shall I do for you?"

"Nothing, thank you," said Molly.

"Oh! but I've the very bonnet for you here—a *bébé* bonnet! Just your youthful style and matching your fur."

She whisked out a little silver-gray bonnet from a drawer, trimmed simply with gray satin ribbon of two shades and big silver pins; a puff of pale rose velvet filled the brim; even Molly's uneducated eye perceived its style and taste, but, before she could even admire it, her turban was swiftly lifted and the French bonnet set on her hair and tied deftly under her dimpled chin.

"Oh, Molly!" exclaimed Amy, "that is just lovely on you."

Molly peeped into the mirror beside her. The hat was more becoming than she had thought. The velvet matched her silver-gray furs, and the rose-hued lining contrasted with her brown curls and hazel eyes beautifully.

"It is just the vary thing," said Madame Arles, who affected a French accent, though she was born and bred within sight of Franconia Notch. "I must send it to you, Miss. It is but twenty dollars."

"Oh, no!" said Molly. "I cannot buy it. I have a hat already."

"Oh; but it is poor velvet, this turban. It is not the mode, neither. This is the thing entirely. Not so, Miss Parsons?"

"It is very pretty and very becoming," said Amy, casting a contemptuous look on Molly's country-made head-gear.

"But I don't want it," said Molly, putting on her turban and resolutely leaving the shop.

Three days after a little bandbox was left at Mrs. Parsons's door, directed to Molly. When she came from school it was on her dressing-table, and within it the pretty bonnet—and the bill. Molly's face grew set. She retied her school hat, picked up the bandbox and went down into the dining-room where her aunt was at lunch.

"Aunt Frances," she said, "will you excuse me from lunch? I want to go down to Madame Arles's shop."

"What is the matter, Molly? You look very determined," asked her aunt; and Molly explained.

"Just one of her tricks!" remarked Amy; "she sent 'Tilda Forbes a bonnet just in that way last year; and 'Tilda kept it."

"But I shall not," said Molly. "Amy, did she say anything about it after I left you there?"

"She only said it was a pity you would not take the bonnet, it was so becoming; and I said yes, it was; then I hurried out after you."

"Wouldn't you prefer to wait till after lunch, and go down in the carriage with me?" asked Mrs. Parsons.

"Oh no, thank you; I want to take it directly back," and Molly walked off with the box.

Alida shrugged her shoulders, a trick she had learned abroad.

"I would not face Madame Arles with hat bonnet for a good deal," she said.

But Molly did face the angry milliner.

"Your cousin order it, she did!"

"No, Madame, she did not," answered resolute Molly.

"She told me just what she said; nobody ordered it. I do not want it, and I shall not take it." And in a torrent of words she left the store, a little pale and frightened, but leaving the box behind her.

"You did right," was her aunt's comment.

Shortly after this affair came the Christmas holidays, and Mr. Bates brought little Achsah down to stay a few days with her sister; it was Mrs. Parsons's Christmas surprise to Molly.

The child was nearly crazy with the sights and sounds of the great city, and Molly never had harder work in her life than walking with Axe down Broadway. She never dared trust her with any one else; but Axe was eager to go with Frank, evidently thinking he would not restrain her as Molly did. One day, as she turned from a window full of toys, where she had kept her patient sister waiting at least fifteen minutes, she saw Frank a few steps off going down the street; suddenly she pulled her hand from Molly's and ran after him. Molly followed, thinking naturally that the child would overtake Frank, and that he would stop till she caught up with them; for he had never been anxious, in spite of Axe's entreaties, to guide her through the city.

But before Axe quite reached the boy he turned to cross the street, hurrying to dodge the heavy vehicles that crowded the roadway. Molly flew, for she saw an omnibus rolling down right above the crossing, and unconscious Axe trotting along regardless of danger.

One moment of horror, a swift spring, and Molly had caught Axe's dress and pulled her back, but slipped herself, and the horse nearest to her had trodden on her arm and broken it, before the lookers-on could stop the omnibus, or the driver saw what was the matter. But the horses were stopped just before the wheel was about to cross the prostrate girl; and she was lifted from the mud, the uninjured hand still grasping Axe, who was roaring with fright and anger.

Molly opened her eyes on the sofa of a shoe-store, Axe kicking and screaming in the arms of a strange man; her own dress covered with dirt, and her left arm hanging helpless; but she could tell where she belonged, and a carriage was sent for at once.

Poor Molly! her holidays were spoiled. Axe was sent home at once in great dudgeon, and the bruised and broken arm was five long weeks painful and helpless before she could again use it. In all that time she was so patient, so enduring, so cheerful, that every one of the household became deeply attached to her; and the first day she was able to come to the dinner-table Uncle Parsons said, with a twinkle in his eye:

"Frank, you used to tell me Molly was such a coward; and here she has faced down a milliner whom neither Alida nor Amy would have dared to encounter!"

"No indeed!" they both chorused.

"And dragged her small sister from under a pair of omnibus horses; and had a compound fracture set without a cry. How is that for a coward?"

"Oh, Uncle Parsons!" exclaimed Molly, "Frank is right. I was awfully afraid of Madame Arles and of the horses and of the doctor. I am afraid of almost everything."

"But you did those things just as if you were brave."

"Oh yes; they had to be done whether I was afraid or not."

"H'm," said Uncle Parsons.

Dear reader, what do you think? Was Molly a coward?

WINSTED, CONN.

PUZZLEDOM.

Communications for this department should be addressed "Puzzles." THE INDEPENDENT, New York.

ZIGZAG AND REVERSE.

THE left-hand zigzag is the right-hand zigzag reversed. The right-hand word means liable to dispute.

o * * * o * * *
* o * * * o * *
* * o * * * o *
* * * o * * * o
* * o * * * o *
* o * * * o * *
o * * * o * * *
* o * * * o * *
* * o * * * o *
* * * o * * * o

1, Line across, basely; 2, complete giving up; 3, a state of *ennui*; 4, one of Shakespeare's queens; 5, an interpreter of the East; 6, ancient gods who bear up the heavens; 7, head officers; 8, a land of the free; 9, usually; 10, likely.

WORD PUZZLE.

From Pumpkin, to Ball-coach, used by Miss Cinderella.

Pumpkin.
* * * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * *
* * * * * * *
Ball-coach.

The second word shows an unfortunate condition. The third is gain from property held. The fourth is the line of a heavenly body. The fifth is often dangerous in connection with an animal. The sixth is one in a game. The seventh you can guess if you have the others.

THREE-LINE CHARADES.

The word is of three syllables. Add the last letter of the first syllable to the second, and the last letter of the second to the third.

My first was a general and statesman.
My second is to scatter seed.
My third is caution as to danger.
My whole is a rapid running bird of Asia.

F.

PREFIXES.

1. Prefix a letter to a statue, and make to scratch.
2. Prefix a letter to a passage, and make a precious stone.
3. Prefix a letter to belonging to, and make along a descent.
4. Prefix a letter to a compound of metal, and make a greater quantity.
5. Prefix a letter to the present time, and make to perceive.
6. Prefix a letter to affection, and make a covering for the hand.

F.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF FEB. 3d.

ANAGRAMS.

1. Horatio Nelson.
2. David Glascoe Farragut.
3. Francis Drake.
4. Robert Blake.
5. Michael Adriaenszoon de Ruyter.

HIDDEN PLACES AND PEOPLE.

1, Siam; 2, Ethan Allen; 3, Richmond; 4, Hemans.

CUTTINGS OFF.

1, D-ail-y; 2, g-loom-y; 3, co-ale-ry; 4, diseas-ed; 5, po-ten-cy; 6, p-rope-r; 7, c-age-d.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

The flag of ours.

Selections.

THE FAIRY'S GIFT.

"Take short views."—SYDNEY SMITH.

The Fays that to my christ'ning came
(For come they did, my nurses taught me),
They did not bring me wealth or fame,
'Tis very little that they brought me.
But one, the crossest of the crew,
The ugly old one, uninvited,
Said, "I shall be avenged on *you*,
My child, you shall grow up short-sighted!"
With magic juices did she lave
Mine eyes, and wrought her wicked pleasure.
Well, of all the gifts the fairies gave,
Hers is the present that I treasure!

The bore whom others fear and flee,
I do not fear, I do not flee him;
I pass him calm as calm can be.
I do not cut—I do not see him!
And with my feeble eyes and dim,
Where *you* see patchy fields and fences,
For me the mists of Turner swim—
My "azure distance" soon commences!
Nay, as I blink about the streets
Of this befogged and miry city,
Why, almost every girl one meets
Seems preternaturally pretty!
"Try spectacles," one's friends intone;
"You'll see the world correctly through them."
But I have visions of my own,
And not for worlds would I undo them!

—ANDREW LANG, in *Harper's Magazine for February.*

HINTS ON READING.

THE *readers* Coleridge has divided into four classes. He says; "The first class of readers may be compared to an hour-glass; their reading being as the sand; it runs in and runs out and leaves not a vestige behind. A second class resembles a sponge, which imbibes everything and returns it in nearly the same state. A third class is like a jelly-bag, which allows all that is pure to pass away, and retains only the refuse and the dregs. The fourth class may be compared to the slave of Golconda, who casting aside all that is worthless, preserves only the pure gems." It is to be feared that in the present day, the greatest number of readers belong to the first of these classes. The amount read is something almost fabulous, but the results are comparatively trifling. Volume after volume is perused; pamphlets and papers are mentally consumed, but the stores of knowledge are not perceptibly increased. This charge lies only against those who read secular works; it applies to too great an extent to those who read the Scriptures and other treatises upon things divine. Lord Bacon once said that "reading makes a full man." He could not have meant the kind of reading that is now too prevalent. The omnivorous readers, the readers who skim through page after page; the butterfly readers, who taste some flowers of literature here and there, but never settle down to a resolute extraction of the sweets, are found at the year's end, after all their reading, not more "full" intellectually, but often more foolish than before. Why is this? Because, in these express days the reading has been done as quickly as possible, and because what is read one hour is buried beneath a heap of multifarious matter the next hour. But, if a man read upon a prudent plan, if he digest what he mentally receives, his reading will become a delightful source of very extensive information and sound wisdom.

Reading should be *in moderation.* It is possible to devour whole libraries, and yet learn nothing. It is said that Miss Martineau often read in one hour no more than a single page of a good book. An eminent divine and author is said to have had but three books—the Bible, Josephus' works, and Cruden's Concordance. A celebrated French author being laughed at because of the smallness of his library, replied, "Ah, when I wanted a book I made it." On the other hand, Madame de Staël-Holstein is said to have devoured 600 novels, before she was fifteen years of age, and to have read those 600 in three months—on an average six each day! Louis XVI, while imprisoned for a period of five months and seven days, read 157 volumes, or one book a day. Such literary gluttony could have left little good result. Too much reading is as injurious to the mind as too much feeding is to the body. *The Quiver for September.*

THE EMIN BEY EXPEDITION.

MR STANLEY'S headquarters are in Bond Street, a suite of rooms on the first floor, which he has made his home for the last two years. The walls of the vestibule are lined with trophies and pictures of Africa; but there is no sign of barbaric mementos in the modern luxury of his spacious sitting-room, whose walls are hung with water-colors, photographs and sketches. Explorer, nomad, Ulysses, as he is, he does not despise the pleasures of the upholsterer, as was shown by the handsome cabinets, the sumptuous settees, the soft rugs strewn about the floor. In a minute he came into the room, erect as ever, smoking a cigar and remarking: "I have had no sleep for two nights, and only got back from Brussels at five this morning; but I can give you fifteen minutes. My time is short now."

Mr. Stanley then spread out a well-worn map of Equatorial Africa, on which the mighty Congo and its tributaries were indicated in heavy blue washes, spreading itself out like a monarch of the forest with its thousand limbs. The great equatorial lakes were shown on a large scale—Tanganyika, Victoria Nyanza, Albert Nyanza, and the Nile winding its way past Wadelai and Khartum. Mr. Stanley then described a rough circle with a lead pencil through which the expedition has to pass before it can reach the beleaguered Emin. By means of a telegraph form and a pair of rusty dividers, he measured off the possible routes, explaining how the dreaded power of M'Wanga, of Uganda, son of his old friend M'Tesa, had spread. "Here," indicated the stretch of country between the great lakes, "are some of the best fighting men in all Africa, 200,000 of them and more. No matter which route the expedition takes, there is the danger, for Uganda's power extends right up to Albert Nyanza."

"Could you cross Victoria by boats?"

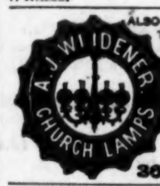
"We take one boat with us for the rivers," replied the explorer. "I cannot tell you what I shall do. My secret must remain undivulged. M'Wanga's emissaries are everwhere.

"Whichever way we go, I shall send couriers with dispatches until we touch the fringe of the terrible girdle which incloses Emin in its grasp. From the circumference of this circle to the center is, I estimate, a distance of some 300 to 400 miles. I shall dispatch my last couriers from its edge, and before they reach the coast I shall hope to have come up to Emin Bey. You should hear news of us about July."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A KENTUCKY OPINION.

MR. A. P. BAKER writes from Friendship, Ky.: "I was so low down when I commenced, I was not able to use it regularly. I believe it would have cured me if I could have had a fair chance. It has done me good. The neighbors notice the improvement, some of them say I 'look so much better,' and others say, 'I never expected you to look as well as you do.' I have been sick so long. *It has cured my wife. She is fifty odd years old and her general health is better than it has been since she was grown.* If she could see everybody that is afflicted, she would recommend your Home Treatment. *She thinks it will cure all diseases.*"

Letters from patients in nearly every state and territory, appear in the January *Health and Life*, which, with the brochure of nearly 200 pages, can be had, free, by any applicant for it, by mail or in person, from DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.—*N. Y. Witness.*



ALSO FOR THE **DWELLING**
FINISHED IN BRONZE AND POLISHED BRASS. COLORS TO MATCH FURNITURE. MADE TO EXTEND TO TABLE WHEN IN USE. Perfectly Safe. SEND FOR DESIGNS, FREE.
A. J. WEIDENER,
36 S. Second St. Phila.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Manufacturing Stationers and Printers,
45 Maiden Lane, N. Y.
Patent Safety Checks, Patent Spring back Account Books, a full line of Fancy and Staple Stationary, for business or private use. Also a fine assortment of Leather Goods of our own manufacture. Visiting Cards, Invitations, etc., engraved in the latest style. Francis & Loutrel's Diaries and Daily Journals published annually. Your custom solicited. Telephone call, Nassau 63.

"HOME EXERCISER" *for Brain-Workers and Sedentary People.* Gentlemen, Ladies, and Youths; the Athlete or Invalid. A complete gymnasium. Takes up but 6 inches square floor-room; something new, scientific, durable, comprehensive, cheap. Send for circular. "HOME SCHOOLS FOR PHYSICAL CULTURE," 16 East 14th St. and 713 5th Ave., N. Y. City. Prof. D. L. DOWD. Wm. Blaikie, author of "How to Get Strong," says of it: "I never saw any other I liked half as well."

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. Stephens, Lebanon, Ohio.

PRIESTLEY'S CAMEL-HAIR FABRICS

Include a complete line of **Camel-hair Cloths,** for both costumes and wraps, of extra quality; the **Real India Cloth,** uniting the Camel-hair effect with the graceful folds of Indian draperies; and the new **silk-warp diagonals** and **serges,** the softest and most luxurious of materials, yet firm in texture, and equally suitable in and out of mourning. None genuine unless rolled on a "Varnished Board" showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley trade-mark.

They are for sale by all the principal dealers in the large cities, and in New York City by Lord & Taylor, Stern Bros., Jackson's Mourning Store, B. Altman & Co., Simpson, Crawford & Simpson, Le Boutillier Bros., H. O'Neill & Co., and others.

The Independent.

THE LARGEST, THE ABLEST, AND THE BEST RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY WEEKLY.

Special Announcement.

Arrangements have been made that justify the promise that the columns of THE INDEPENDENT for the coming year will be far more interesting, instructive and attractive, in every particular than ever before.

THE following is a partial list of the contributions that will appear. We will publish articles,

RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL,

BY

F. D. HUNTINGTON, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Central New York.
A. CLEVELAND COXE, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Western New York.
THOMAS M. CLARK, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Rhode Island.
HOWARD OSGOOD, D.D., of Rochester, N. Y.
PROF. WM. M. TAYLOR, D.D., of Broadway Tabernacle, New York.
A. J. GORDON, D.D., of Boston, Mass.
JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE, D.D., Church of Disciples, Unitarian of Boston, Mass.
W. R. HUNTINGTON, D.D., of Grace Church, New York.
W. S. RAINSFORD, D.D., of St. George's Church, New York.
JOHN HALL, D.D., LL.D. of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. New York.
HOWARD CROSBY, D.D., Fourth Ave. Presbyterian Church of New York.
THEODORE L. CUYLER, D.D., LL.D., Lafayette Ave. Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn, N. Y.
T. T. MUNGER, D.D., of the United Congregational Church, New Haven, Conn.
DANIEL CURRY, D.D., LL.D., Editor *Methodist Review*, of New York.
PROF. GEORGE R. CROOKS, D.D., LL.D., Drew Theological Seminary.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Missionary Bishop of Africa.
ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D.D., First Congregational Church of Cambridge, Mass.
PROF. H. E. JACOBS, D.D., Lutheran, of Philadelphia.
JOHN H. VINCENT, D.D., of Plainfield, N. J.
GEORGE F. PENTECOST, D.D., Tompkins Ave. Congregational Church of Brooklyn, N. Y.
JOHN F. HURST, D.D., LL.D., Bishop of Methodist Episcopal Church.
RANDOLPH S. FOSTER, DD., LL.D., Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church.
F. W. CONRAD, DD., Editor *Lutheran Observer*,

DR. HALL will write a series of articles on Christian Work; DR. OSGOOD, on the Higher Biblical Criticism; DR. PENTECOST, on Revivals; DR. CUYLER, on Temperance; DR. VINCENT, on the Sunday-School; DR. JACOBS, on the Obstacles to the Union of the Lutheran Bodies in America, and others on equally timely topics.

SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC.

PROF. WILLIAM G. SUMNER, of Yale College, will write a series of articles giving the conservative and "high economic" view of various social topics.

PRES. JOHN BASCOM, LL.D., of the University of Wisconsin, will write a short series of articles in answer to Prof. Simon Newcomb's "Plain Man's Talks On The Labor Question," published in THE INDEPENDENT.

A KNIGHT OF LABOR will write a short series of papers on the work of his Organization.

PRES. GEORGE WASHBURN, D.D., of Robert College, Constantinople, will write from time to time on the political questions of the East.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, M. P., will discuss any new phases of the Irish question as they arise.

THEODORE STANTON, of Paris, will continue his articles on the religious and political affairs of France.

REFORMS IN JUDICIAL PROCEDURE.

THE INDEPENDENT will publish articles on this subject by

JOHN M. HARLAN, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
STANLEY MATHEWS, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
SAMUEL F. MILLER, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
Judge CHARLES ANDREWS, of Syracuse, N. Y.
Judge JOHN F. DILLON, of New York.
Judge ROBERT EARL, of Herkimer, N. Y.
Judge JOHN LOWELL, of Boston, Mass.
Hon. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, of New York.

CRITICISM, ART, AND TRAVEL.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, of Cambridge, Mass., will contribute a monthly article on Current Literary Tendencies.

MAURICE THOMPSON, of Crawfordsville, Ind., will write a number of critical studies of American and Foreign Literature with especial reference to the future of our fiction and poetry.

JAMES PAYN, the English novelist, and the Editor of the *Cornhill Magazine*, of London, will continue to write his monthly budget of "English Notes."

MRS. SCHUYLER VAN RENSSELAER, the best art critic of this country, will write three articles a month for our department of "Fine Arts," and

WILLIAM C. WARD, of London, will review the leading Art Exhibitions of England, in a monthly article.

JOAQUIN MILLER and GRACE GREENWOOD will furnish articles of Travel.

ANDREW LANG, the versatile author of Poems, Essays, Stories, and Novels, will write a series of articles entitled "Letters on Literature." They will be written in much the same style as his "Letters to Dead Authors," which were published and read so widely a year ago.

EDMUND GOSSE, the well-known English Poet and Critic, will contribute a series of articles giving the quaint and odd history of certain old books, together with amusing gossip concerning their composition. MR. GOSSE has been a life-long collector of rare books.

CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER, DONALD G. MITCHELL (IK MARVEL), RICHARD HENRY STODDARD and others, will write occasional articles.

POETRY.

We will publish Poems by

SUSAN COOLIDGE.	RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.
THE GOODALES.	MAURICE THOMPSON.
AUSTIN DOBSON, of London, England.	EDITH M. THOMAS.
GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD.	J. T. TROWBRIDGE.
ERIC MACKAY, of London England.	ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.
LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON.	JOHN G. WHITTIER.
PHILIP BOURKE MARSTON, of London, Eng.	EDMUND GOSSE, of London, England.
ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.	ANDREW LANG, of London, England.

STORIES.

E. P. ROE will write a short serial for publication in THE INDEPENDENT, during 1887.

ISABEL F. HAPGOOD, author of "Epic Songs of Russia," and translator of Tolstoï's novels, will translate several short stories from the Russian, for THE INDEPENDENT.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON, W. E. NORRIS, F. W. ROBINSON, JULIA SCHAYER, HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD, GRACE DENIO LITCHFIELD, JAMES PAYN, ROSE TERRY COOKE, and others, will furnish short stories during the year.

TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

One year, $3.00; for 6 months $1.50; for 4 months, $1.00; for 3 months, 75 cents. Two years, $5.00. Five years, $10.00. Any number over five at the same rate, invariably with one remittance.

☞ Those unacquainted with THE INDEPENDENT will do themselves a kindness by sending us 30 cents for one month's subscription, thus securing consecutive numbers enough to enable them to judge of its merits and determine whether it is such a paper as would suit tastes.

☞ **Specimen copies free.**

All subscriptions to THE INDEPENDENT are stopped at the expiration of the time paid for. Address

THE INDEPENDENT,

251 Broadway, N. Y.

Farm and Garden.

The Agricultural Editor will be glad to receive any practical hints, suggestions or information that will make this department more valuable to those of our subscribers who feel specially interested.]

THAT EXPERIMENTAL GARDEN.

BY E. P. POWELL.

SOME long while ago I wrote an article for THE INDEPENDENT on Horticulture for Boys, in which I told about the Experimental Garden of my three boys, Fritz, Philip and Herbert, and what they proposed to try to do. I had forgotten all about the article till a little letter came from a boy in Kansas, asking what ever became of those experiments. "Please report—or was it so bad a failure you don't like to tell us." So here goes for an honest report:

EXPERIMENT 1 was with a package of rose-seed, carefully saved from La France, General Jacqueminot and some other choice varieties. What came of it? Just five roses—and that was all. Either the seed was not perfectly ripened, or proper care was not taken with its germination. But I suspect we did not scald the seed quite enough, or soak it enough. Rose-seed does not easily germinate at best. But here are four of the plants alive, and not one has blossomed yet. They are growing near by the seedling gladioli, which have blossomed in great profusion, and are remarkably fine, being striped and flaked with superb colors. I would recommend my boys and girls to try gladiolus-seed if they can be patient to watch the little bulbs till the third year, for till then they will not blossom. If, however, you are in a hurry, try seeds of dahlias; for they will blossom the first year from sowing. The object is to try seeds that will produce *new* kinds of flowers. Now, from your package of dahlia-seeds you will get a great many new roots; and very wonderful is the fun of going out each day to see what new ones have opened. I have a thousand seedling gladioli, and it is great pleasure indeed to see something new each day. If a very poor one opens I tie a string on the stalk, which means it will be given away in the fall.

EXPERIMENT 2. New potatoes and five new varieties of raspberries. Well, let us talk about the raspberries first. These are Caroline, Schaffers, Souhegan, Marlboro and Rancocas. Fritz did well with these, and now he has a fine lot of Schaffers, from which he has picked enormous purplish-red berries. The plants are giant—twice as big as ordinary bushes. Souhegan is a really good blackcap, and Fritz has some fair results from it. Marlboro is not wonderful, but a good berry, and so is Rancocas. Caroline is a yellow berry that bears lots of fruit; but they turn black very quickly. So, boys, if you want to plant just the right berries to get splendid crops, send for Cuthberts for red, Schaffer for purple, and Souhegan will do for black. I hope you will have some Cuthberts, anyway.

Fritz also had charge of the potatoes, and he says: "Papa, you say from me that Sunrise is a good potato, but mamma says it does not cook nicely; but it is very early. Hebron and Ohio are the best early ones in my plot. Of the late ones, you may say St. Patrick, Dakota Red and Late Rose are splendid. The White Elephant is worst of all to rot."

Philip had EXPERIMENT 3, consisting of cuttings of currants, quinces and shrubs. His cuttings of Altheas are in blossom now—small, trim little shrubs. His currants were from Versailles, White Grape and Fay. All of them rooted and bore a few currants this summer. White Grape is best; Fay is biggest, and it grows great, stout stems. Philip also had a package of currant-seed to sow. His plants came up nicely, but some of them froze out in the winter. You see, he ought to have protected them the first year, and I ought to have told him how. But in this experiment business we sometimes lose through forgetfulness and carelessness. It is a capital way to teach exactness and carefulness. But Phil has one long row of currants from seed. Next year they will begin to bear; and, do you know, he may not get *one* worth keeping. But if he gets one nice new improvement it will pay him for all his trouble over and over again. Let us see now what we are most likely to get from seed that will be valuable. We will go over to the flower lawn, and then you shall see some new Altheas from seed. Some are single, some are double; but they are all very attractive, and some are remarkably fine. Here, also, are some seedling lilacs that have a decided advantage over the older sorts. How long from seed? Three years from seed will bring nearly all our shrubs to blossom. I should very much like to get some of my young readers, and older ones also, at work in this line. Fine new shrubs are always in demand. In the way of new fruits, try blackberries if you wish to do the public a favor; for a really hardy and really fine blackberry has not yet been obtained.

There are so many people at work on new potatoes and strawberries that I suspect you would hardly get as good as some others more skilled at crossing varieties. However, you will get something new, and you will have the advantage of the experiment. If you choose strawberries, take the seed of the best varieties when two or more kinds grow near each other. I have just sown a packet of Sharpless seeds, fertilized with Lennig's White. My object is to get a big and prolific white berry if I can. Then I have sowed a large lot of seed of Versailles currants that grow with White Grape. I wish to get the size of Versailles and quality of White Grape and put them together. I may not succeed. Every boy and every girl should resolve to create in this way one new plant or fruit which shall bear the originator's name So you will get a kind of glory that does the world good and gives you really honest satisfaction. Nearly all your fruits and flowers bear some one's name, like Downing, Barry, Campbell, Meehan, Kirtland, Bresee, Fay, Sharpless.

My opinion is that the way to save boys and girls and make them fine men and women is to give them something interesting and valuable to do. Young folks like experiments. There is nothing they like better. So you will do well to give them an experimental garden, and then help them over the difficult points. A mere knowledge of botany is of very little value, unless it is accompanied by a practical sympathy with vegetable life, and a cultured power to bring out of Nature something new and better.

BREAKFAST, LUNCH AND DINNER FOR A COLD DAY.

KATHERINE ARMSTRONG.

WE had roast beef for dinner yesterday, so we will have some of it "warmed up" for breakfast. Slice it very thin, cut it small, and cook it five minutes only, in some of its rich, brown gravy, left also from yesterday. It is a mistake to simmer meat of any kind in a second cooking. It makes it flat and insipid, and takes the flavor out of it, which cannot be made up by any degree of seasoning afterward. The quicker meats are "warmed up" and thoroughly heated through, the better they are. Even corned-beef hash, that homely, and oft-despised dish, is very good when cooked five minutes, but spoiled if allowed to steam its flavor away for ten.

Put on your breakfast table a few slices, neatly cut, of cold roast beef, too. It may just suit some one's taste or whim. Baked potatoes are very acceptable of a cold morning, or mashed potatoes left from yesterday's dinner may be beaten up with an egg, made into croquettes, and fried in a few moments. Or the baked potatoes left may be fried a rich brown, crisp and well seasoned, or baked or boiled potatoes may be chopped fine and stewed in milk with a little butter, salt, pepper, and a chopped sprig of parsley added. Even these plain dishes cannot be "done to a turn" without care and attention. They cannot be put over the fire and left to cook themselves. Stirring and turning makes the fried potatoes evenly brown, and keeps the stewing ones from scorching in the milk. Little things to be sure, but good cooking can only be the result of care in trifles, and the result well repays the care. It is one of the most difficult things to impress upon an inexperienced person that cooking food, of all sorts, in pan, kettle or oven, needs constant watching. A few thin slices of bacon fried, may be just what some one of the family will relish, and take but a moment of extra time. Or an omelet, fresh from the fire, will be acceptable probably to many.

We can have rolls sent from the baker's, and heat them through only in the oven, or a few English muffins and toast them. And home-made, warm breakfast breads make a desirable change. Corn-bread muffins, pop-overs, and the like, can all be put together in a few moments, and all help to make a cold morning's breakfast satisfactory, especially with hot coffee, the usual accompaniment. These all, too, are plain, common food, but they are what everybody can get, they are within the reach of all.

A plain lunch can be made of a slice of broiled ham. Salt meat seems to be especially grateful to a thrifty appetite in cold weather. Have also a few eggs, fried or poached, and a plate of toast-bread, slices toasted brown, dipped in boiling milk, well buttered and hot. Bring out some of the fruits or berries or melons preserved in summer, for use and convenience in winter. A good cup of chocolate will make this lunch, though plain, quite sufficient and satisfying to most people.

For dinner we must have soup. There are so many kinds, all easily made, that we need not have the same kind twice in the week, so people are not apt to tire of soups. There is clam, oyster, beef, pea, vegetable, sago, ox-tail, mulligatawny and scores of other kinds, all little labor or trouble, and all inexpensive. A good old-fashioned oyster soup is made as follows: Strain the liquor from one quart of oysters into a saucepan, and add three cups of water, a lit-

tle salt and pepper, and a bit of mace, and put over the fire. Now stir smoothly together one large spoonful of flour and two of butter, and stir into the liquid, when boiling. Cook moderately five minutes, then add the oysters, bring just to a brisk boil, and remove from the fire. Serve at once. This way requires no milk, and retains the oyster flavor better than the more modern way of using milk altogether instead of water.

Now, our meat is to be somewhat out of the old time-beaten track, but will be found delicious, nevertheless. Materials required: five pounds lean, round, fresh beef, one can of tomatoes, two white onions, one slice of salt pork. Put the meat into a good-sized kettle in such a way that the fibers shall be perpendicular. The object of this is that the substance and flavor of the other ingredients may thoroughly penetrate and season it. Now strain all the juice from the can of tomatoes over it, and lay on the meat one-half the tomatoes themselves. Slice on this the two onions, cut the pork in thin strips and lay on, sprinkle over a fair allowance of salt and pepper, and add three whole cloves. Cover closely, and cook slowly for at least four hours, permitting no steam to escape, which will give an ample and most delicious gravy, which should be poured over the meat before sending to table. If the moisture has evaporated and it has become too dry, a little tomato or hot water must be added. If managed properly, this is a most appetizing dish in cold weather.

Mashed potatoes, white turnips, cooked in cream, and canned green peas, are suitable accompaniments. There is no vegetable canned that requires, or indeed can bear, long cooking. Well heated through applies especially to these, as well as many another article of food that even experienced cooks often allow to simmer and stew till the original flavor has entirely departed.

Some good hot desserts we must leave till another time.

DEGENERATION OF GRAFTED FRUIT.

THE degeneration of the apple proceeds more slowly than that of the pear. Out of sixty varieties, mostly of American origin, cultivated fifty years ago, more than fifty are now grown and esteemed. It must be admitted that the apple is not only the most valuable fruit in this section of the country, but also long-lived, and manifesting few signs of decay. The early harvest and the Newton pippin seem to be on the wane, and a few more are tending in that direction. On the other hand, the Rhode Island greening, known in cultivation for 150 years, is seemingly as good as ever, both in tree and fruit, and promises to last for a long time. The Costard, one of the oldest apples grown in England, was recorded in the thirteenth century.

The peach offers the best example of degenerate tendencies. In former years the peach was exclusively grown from the stone, and engrafting was not practiced. The trees were not only free from disease, but withstood the vicissitudes of climate, and produced abundant crops. In times gone by the life of a peach tree was often fifty years, and by cutting back to the ground and allowing it to sprout, even a much longer period. But when the nurserymen began to prolong the existence of approved varieties by budding, not many years elapsed before the loss of its original stamina and hardiness became apparent, and by 1818 that destructive disease, the yellows, crept in and was soon found very contagious. The disease has continued in the northern sections of the country, and consequently peach growing, always precarious, now seems nearly ruined.

The question naturally arises, can the peach be restored? Evidently not, until the budding trees are thoroughly extirpated, root and branch, and we must resort to the custom of our ancestors of growing fruit from the seed, which should be procured from sources where the disease is unknown in any form. Many varieties of peaches reproduce their like from the pit. These fixed strains should be encouraged.—O. B. HADWEN, *in American Cultivator.*

A FUCHSIA TREE.

THE observing traveler in Great Britain, sees in the vegetation many illustrations of the wide difference between that climate and that of the United States. The writer, a few years ago, was much surprised to see, in the South of Ireland, garden hedges of fuchsia in bloom in September. The species was the scarlet fuchsia (*F. coccinea*), the brilliant pendent flowers of which were in great profusion. Fuchsia of the same species, growing on the Isle of Man, has attained the dimensions of a tree. About the year 1854 a servant girl in the employ of a family at Ramsey, came into possession of a cutting of this fuchsia, at that time a rather rare plant. Having made a hole in the soil with a poker, she inserted the cutting. The cutting took root and grew, and kept on growing, until at present it is a tree fifteen feet high, and the girth of its top is eighty feet. It is doubtful if the plant, in its native Chilian localities, ever reaches anything like these measurements.—DR. GEORGE THURBER, *in American Agriculturist.*

INDUSTRY GOOSEBERRY.

THIS English gooseberry, which has now been considerably disseminated in this country, appears to hold its place as a non-mildewing variety, a very unusual circumstance in this country, for all other varieties of the English gooseberry have been subject to a destructive fungus on this side of the Atlantic, except in some particular spots, or for a short term, merely. The fruit is large, of a dark-red color, and of excellent quality. It is quite productive. With this variety and Downing, and Smith's Improved, fruit-growers should be able to raise handsome crops, and every private garden should be enriched by their possession.—*Vick's Magazine.*

AT the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Board of Pennsylvania, on the 26th of January, there was a free discussion as to the merits of what is known as the scalp act. Secretary Edge showed that last year there was expended in bounties for scalps of animals about $100,000, $60,000 of which were paid for hawk and owl scalps. In the county of Crawford $8,000 were paid for the killing of the various animals covered by the scalp act. A vote was taken at the close of the meeting, with an almost unanimous result, for the repeal of the entire act, and a resolution was adopted in accordance with the sentiment asking the legislature to wipe it out.

GUANO AND FERTILIZERS.

	Per Ton.
Soluble Pacific Guano	$38 00@40 00
Lister Bros.' Specialties:	
Standard Superphosphate	37 00@40 00
Ammoniated Dis'd Bone	32 00@35 00
U.S. Phosphate	29 00@31 00
Ground Bone	31 00@33 50
Crescent Bone	29 00@31 50
Potato Fertilizer	47 00@50 00
Tobacco "	47 00@50 00
Buckwheat "	32 00@35 00
Baugh & Sons' Specialties:	
Tobacco Fertilizer	30 00@35 00
Raw Bone Superphosphate, per 2,000 lbs	30 00@35 00
Twenty-five Dollar Phosphate, per 2,000 lbs	25 00
Economical Fertilizer for Potatoes	28 00
Warranted Pure Raw Bone Meal, per 2,000 lbs	30 00@33 00
Export Bone, per 2,000 lbs	26 00@28 00
J. M. Pearson's specialties:	
Empire State Superphosphate	40 00
Fine Ground Bone	32 00
Mapes F. and P. G. Co.'s specialties:	
Potato Manure	48 00
Corn "	44 00
Vegetable "	48 00
Complete "A" Brand	38 00
Ammoniated Superphosphate	00 30
A. L. Sardy's Specialties:	
Phospho-Peruvian Guano	38 00
Alkaline Phosphate	25 00
Concentrated Plant Food	28 00
H. J. Baker & Bros.' Specialties:	
Potato Fertilizer	45 00
Wheat "	47 50
Cabbage "	48 50
AA Ammoniated Superphosphate Fertilizer	37 50
Pelican Bone Fertilizer	32 50
Williams, Clark & Co.'s Specialties:	
American Bone Superphosphate	38 00
Royal Bone Phosphate	32 00
American Potato Fertilizer	45 00
Fish and Potash	35 00
American Pure Bone Meal	38 00

ASHES.—We quote 4@4¼ cents for Pot and 5@5¼ for Pearl.

AGRICULTURAL.

DIAMOND WORDS.

"There are a few things that I believe in with all my heart, and it affords me pleasure to tell of one of them." The speaker was Ex-Senator Albert Merritt, head of the large fruit firm 82 Park Place, N. Y., and the scene his office. "I was sick and feared that I had become fated to endure the tortures of dyspepsia and a dangerous affection of the Kidneys. A relative said to me: 'Why don't you try Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy?' I did so, I grew steadily better, could eat, digest, sleep, work with a clearer head, and the yellow color of my skin had given place to the tones

THAT ANNOUNCE PURE BLOOD,

and every organ of the body in healthy action. Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy is entitled to the credit of saving my life. If any one seeing this has a doubt about the truth of my statement let him write to me. I can give you the names and addresses of fifty persons who affirm as I do, that Favorite Remedy, made and sold by Dr. David Kennedy, of Rondout, N. Y. has been to them a help and blessing in time of need."

Dr. D. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy.

Rondout, N. Y. All Druggists. $1; 6 for $5.

GARDEN SEEDS. Catalogues Mailed Free.
Francis Brill, HEMPSTEAD, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

TREES.

ALL KINDS OF NURSERY STOCK AT BOTTOM RATES.

Send for free illustrated catalogue. Address

MONROE COUNTY NURSERIES,
P. O. Drawer, 291, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
Refer to Bank of Monroe, Rochester, N. Y.

Have You CONSUMPTION

Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma. Use PARKER'S TONIC without delay. It has cured many of the worst cases, and is the best remedy for all affections of the throat and lungs, and diseases arising from impure blood and exhaustion. Often saves life. Cures when all else fails. $1. at Druggists

HINDERCORNS The Best Cure for Corns, &c. 15 cts. at Druggists.

TREES, SPRING PLANTING. We offer the largest and most complete general stock in the U. S., besides many Fruit and Ornamental Novelties. Catalogues sent to all regular customers free. To others No. 1 Fruits, 10c. No. 2. Ornamental Trees, etc., illustrated, 15c., No. 3, Strawberries; No. 4, Wholesale, No. 5, Roses, free.
ROSES,
GRAPE VINES.
ELLWANGER & BARRY,
Mt. Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

"25 Years in the Poultry Yard"

33d Edition. 108 pages. How to prevent HOG and POULTRY CHOLERA, GAPES and ROUPE. I wrote it as a system of practical HOG and POULTRY keeping. Symptoms and remedies for all diseases. How to feed for Eggs. 25c. in stamps. A copy of "The Cove Dale Poultry Yard," containing illus. Catalogue and Price List of 30 varieties FREE.
A. M. LANG, Box 846, Cincinnati, O.

ROCHESTER COMMERCIAL NURSERIES.
ADDRESS, W. S. LITTLE, Rochester, N. Y.
TREES
NEW AND RARE; OLD AND RELIABLE;
Both Fruit and Ornamental; Roses, Vines, Clematis, Rhododendrons, etc. TWO Illustrated Catalogues 10c.; Free to Customers. WHOLESALE LIST FREE.

THE DINGEE & CONARD CO'S BEAUTIFUL EVER-BLOOMING
ROSES
For 18 Years our Great Specialty has been growing and distributing ROSES. We have all the Latest Novelties and finest standard sorts in different sizes and prices to suit all. We send STRONG, VIGOROUS PLANTS safely by mail or express to all points.
3 TO 12 PLANTS $1. $8 to $25 per Hundred.
Our New Guide, 88 pp., describes nearly 500 finest varieties of Roses, the best Hardy Shrubs, & Climbing Vines, and New and Rare Flower Seeds, and tells how to grow them—FREE
Address THE DINGEE & CONARD CO., Rose Growers, West Grove, Chester Co. Pa.

RUSTLESS IRON WATER PIPE.
Send for catalogue.
THE WELLS RUSTLESS IRON CO.,
7 & 9 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK.
BRAMAN, DOW & CO., Boston, Ag'ts for New England.

MERRELL & ANTHONY,
GENEVA, N. Y.
GENERAL NURSERYMEN.
Specialties for Spring of 1887.
The Yellow Transparent Apple Bears Young, ripens in August, is very productive, excellent and hardy.
The Wachusetts Thornless Blackberry, Unsurpassed in quality, a prolific bearer, and without thorns to annoy in picking.
Yellow Transparent Trees, 6 ft. high, $1.00 each; $9.00 per dozen. Wachusetts Plants, $1.00 per dozen; $5.00 per 100. Agents wanted. General price list sent on application. Correspond.
N. B. Choice and new Grape-vines at low prices.

SOLUBLE PACIFIC GUANO.

YEARLY SALES
50,000 Tons.
We again offer this old established and and reliable Fertilizer, which during the past year has fully sustained its high reputation. For Farm Crops of all kinds, Fruit Trees, Gardens, Lawns, and Flowers, it has no superior.
For sale by our agents throughout the United States. Pamphlets containing testimonials and directions forwarded free.
Glidden & Curtis,
General Selling Agents, Boston, Mass.

The American Bee Journal,
[Established in 1861.]
16-page Weekly—$1.00 a Year.
IS the Oldest, Largest, and Cheapest weekly bee-paper in the World. Sample Free.
Address, BEE JOURNAL, Chicago, Ill.

THOMPSON'S EYE-WATER.
This well-known and thoroughly efficient remedy for diseases of the Eye has acquired a world-wide reputation during the past one hundred years; and it is a remarkable fact that this reputation has been sustained simply by the merits of the medicine itself, and not by any puffing or extensive advertising. The many thousands who have used it will bear testimony to the truth of this statement. Manufactured only by JOHN L. THOMPSON, SONS & CO., TROY, N. Y. Price 25 cts. Sold by all druggists.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

DEAFNESS, Its causes, and a new and successful CURE at your own home, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists without benefit. *Cured Himself* in three months, and since then hundreds of others. Full particulars sent on application.
T. S. PAGE, No. 41 West 31st St., New York City

FILES FOR THE INDEPENDENT.
WE can supply Files or Binders for THE INDEPENDENT, each File or Binder holding twenty-six numbers—half a year. The cover has "THE INDEPENDENT" embossed on it in large gilt letters, making it quite ornamental. They will be delivered at our office on the receipt of one dollar each, or sent (postpaid) to any P.-O. in the United States, on the receipt of one dollar and twenty-five cents each. The usual price is $1.50

THE INDEPENDENT
has for sale the following named fine Steel Engravings and the following Publications, which will be sent, postpaid, to any address upon receipt of the very low prices named:

ENGRAVINGS.

THE "FIRST READING OF THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION." by Ritchie. Size of Sheet, 26x36 ..... $2 00
The same, in Artist's Proof, signed and attested by F. B. Carpenter, the Artist, and A. H. Ritchie, the Engraver 20 00
THE AUTHORS OF THE UNITED STATES. Size, 26x30 ..... 2 00
The Same in Artist's Proof, signed by A. H. Ritchie, the Engraver 15 00
EX-PRESIDENT U. S. GRANT. Size, 16x20 ..... 1 00
EX-VICE-PRES. HENRY WILSON. Size, 16x20 ..... 1 00
EX-VICE-PRESIDENT SCHUYLER COLFAX. Size, 16x20 ..... 1 00
EDWIN M. STANTON. Size, 16x20 ..... 1 00
CHARLES SUMNER. Size, 16x20 ..... 1 00
All of the above are printed on heavy white paper and will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of the money.
The "INNER LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN." By Frank B. Carpenter. Bound in Cloth. 360 pages. Price 75
The "PICTURE AND THE MEN." Bound Cloth. 120 pages 50
Orders, with the cash inclosed, to be addressed to
THE INDEPENDENT,
251 Broadway, New York.

The Independent.

WE OFFER NO PREMIUMS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

52 Numbers (postage free)			$3 00
39 "	(9 mos.)	(postage free)	2 25
26 "	(6 mos.)	"	1 50
17 "	(4 mos.)	"	1 00
13 "	(3 mos.)	"	75
4 "	(1 month)	"	20
2 "	(2 weeks)	"	20
1 Number	(1 week)	"	10

One subscription two years ..... $ 5 00
Two subscriptions, one year each, in one remittance 5 00
Three subscriptions, one year each, in one remittance 7 00
One subscription three years 7 00
Four subscriptions, one year each, in one remittance 9 50
One subscription four years 9 50
Five subscriptions, one year each, in one remittance 10 00
One subscription five years 10 00
Any number over five at the same rate, invariably with one remittance.
Postage to any Foreign Country in the Universal Postal Union $1.04 per year additional.
SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED FROM SUBSCRIPTION AGENTS OR POSTMASTERS AT CLUB RATES.

"TRIAL TRIP."

In order that any one so inclined may read a few consecutive numbers of THE INDEPENDENT, and thus learn its value, we offer a month's subscription as a "Trial Trip," for 30 cents, which can be remitted by postage stamps. Payment of $2.70 in addition will secure the balance of a year's subscription.
Subscriptions will be stopped at the end of the time for which payment is made.
Sample Copies Free upon Application.
Make all remittances payable to the order of THE INDEPENDENT.
Remittances should be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, Drafts, or Express Money Orders, if possible. When neither of these can be procured send the money in a REGISTERED LETTER. The present registration system is virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.
Remittances by Postal Notes at the risk of the sender.
No names entered on the subscription books without the money in advance.
SUBSCRIBERS are particularly requested to note the expiration of their subscriptions, which is always given on the yellow address label on the last page of the paper, and to renew two or three weeks previous to the expiration, so that no loss of numbers may occur.
THE RECEIPT of the paper is a sufficient receipt for the FIRST subscription. Receipts for money remitted to RENEW subscriptions are indicated by the change in the date of expiration on the little yellow ticket attached to the paper, which change is made either the first or second week after the money is received. But when a postage stamp is received the receipt will be sent by mail.
Messrs. SAMPSON LOW & CO., No. 188 Fleet Street, are our Agents in London to receive subscriptions and advertisements.
Address THE INDEPENDENT,
P.-O. Box 2787. New York City.

CLUBBING ARRANGEMENTS
1887.
THE INDEPENDENT's special Clubbing List will be sent free to any person asking for it. Any one wishing to subscribe for one or more papers or magazines in connection with THE INDEPENDENT, can save very handsome percentage of money by ordering from our Club-List.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.
PER AGATE LINE. EACH INSERTION.
(14 lines to the inch, 200 lines to the column.)

Ordinary Advertisements.		Last Page Business Notices.	
1 time	75c.	1 time	$1 00
4 times (one month)	70c.	4 times (one month)	85c
13 " (three months)	65c.	13 " (three ")	75c
26 " (six ")	60c.	26 " (six ")	70c
52 " (twelve ")	55c.	52 " (twelve ")	65c

ILLUSTRATED ADVERTISEMENTS.

1 time	$1
4 times (one month)	85c.
13 " (three months)	75c.
26 " (six ")	65c.
52 " (twelve ")	55c.

READING NOTICES ..... ONE DOLLAR PER AGATE LINE, EACH TIME.
FINANCIAL NOTICES ..... TWO DOLLARS PER AGATE LINE.
RELIGIOUS NOTICES ..... FIFTY CENTS A LINE.
MARRIAGES AND DEATHS, not exceeding four lines, $1. Over that, Twenty-five Cents a Line.
Payments for advertising may be made in advance.
Address all letters to
THE INDEPENDENT,
251 Broadway, New

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER COMPANY, 106 Wall St., N. Y.

LeBOSQUET BROS.

STEAM HEATING APPARATUS

Combining the Latest Improvements.
HEATING PRIVATE RESIDENCES A SPECIALTY.
Send for Descriptive Pamphlet.
LeBOSQUET BROS., 75 Union St., Boston.

Buy of the Manufacturers,

JAY C. WEMPLE & CO.

537, 539 Broadway; 108 and 110 Mercer St.,
NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURER OF

Window Shades, Patent Spring Fixtures, Handmade Opaque and Transparent Shade Cloth 36 to 104 inches wide. Importers of Scotch Holland. The only House carrying a full line of all colors. Send for Price-List.

BACON

1779 **PIANOS.** 1887

(Late RAVEN & BACON.)

FRANCIS BACON'S PIANO FACTORY

These Pianos are renowned for their strength and evenness of tone, pleasant touch and smooth finish. 19 and 21 WEST 22d ST., Near 5th Ave., N. Y.

FOR MORE THAN A GENERATION

Vacuum Harness Oil

has been the unrivaled leather dressing.

If you want your harness, buggy-top and boots and shoes to wear long, look well, and be water-proof, use it. *It saves its cost 100 times over.*

Buy from any dealer, but be sure you get the *genuine.*

VACUUM OIL CO.,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

SHAW, APPLIN & CO.
Manufacturers of
PULPIT SUITS
27 Sudbury St.
Send for Catalogue. BOSTON.

PAINT YOUR HOUSES WITH RUBBER PAINT.

RUBBER PAINT.
RUBBER PAINT CO. CLEVELAND, O.

Send for a Sample Card of their beautiful colors. There is no Paint manufactured equal to it. It is smooth, glossy, durable, and economical. Any shade. N. B.—As there are imitations now on the market see that the above TRADE MARK is on each package and thereby get the GENUINE RUBBER PAINT. Factories at 750, 752, 754 Washington St., New York and Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

The Great Church LIGHT.

FRINK'S Patent Reflectors give the Most Powerful, the Softest, Cheapest and the Best Light known for Churches, Stores, Show Windows, Parlors, Banks, Offices, Picture Galleries, Theatres, Depots, etc. New and elegant designs. Send size of room. Get circular and estimate. A liberal discount to churches and the trade. I. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl Street, N. Y.

EVERYTHING THAT IS NEW IN SEEDS RARE IN PLANTS

is offered and described in our CATALOGUE No. 203, which this year we send out in an illuminated cover. The Catalogue is replete with new engravings of the choicest flowers and vegetables, many of which can only be obtained from us; and contains, besides, 2 beautiful colored plates, and very full instructions on all garden work. Altogether it is the best ever offered by us, and, we believe, is the most complete publication of its kind ever issued. Mailed on receipt of 10 cents (in stamps), which may be deducted from first order. Please be sure to order Catalogue by the number.

PETER HENDERSON & CO. 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

Floral Guide for 1887

Now ready, contains 2 Colored Plates, hundreds of Illustrations, and nearly 200 pages—32 pertaining to Gardening and Flower Culture, and over 150 containing an Illustrated List of nearly all the FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES grown, with directions how to grow them, where the best SEEDS, PLANTS, AND BULBS can be procured, with prices of each. This book mailed free on receipt of 10 cents, and the 10 cents may be deducted from the first order sent us. Every one interested in a garden, or who desires good, fresh seeds, should have this work. We refer to the millions of persons who have planted our seeds. BUY ONLY VICK'S SEEDS AT HEADQUARTERS.

JAMES VICK, SEEDSMAN, Rochester, N. Y.

MANHATTAN WATCH CO.

We invite your attention to our SWEEP-SECOND STOP and PLAIN WATCHES in GOLD-PLATED or NICKEL-SILVER cases. These with MONOGRAMS, which we will engrave of any design, make the most attractive and effective watches for the money ever offered. All watches are warranted in every respect. Delivered by the Manufacturers free of charge to any part of the United States, or for sale by all Jewelers. *Send for Catalogue and Price-list.*

MANHATTAN WATCH CO.,
Office and Warerooms, 234 Broadway, N. Y.
Opposite Post-Office, N. Y. City.

TRAVEL.

THE

Chicago & Northwestern Railway

IS THE

POPULAR SHORT LINE

BETWEEN

Chicago,	Milwaukee,
Madison,	St. Paul,
Minneapolis,	Duluth,
Cedar Rapids,	Des Moines,
Council Bluffs,	Omaha,
Denver,	San Francisco,

and Portland, Oregon.

It runs daily through fast Express Trains equipped with *The Finest Palace Sleeping Cars, Peerless Palatial Dining Cars, Superb Parlor Chair Cars, Elegant Day Coaches,* and all known appliances that will contribute to the SAFETY, COMFORT, SPEED AND LUXURY of passengers. Its trains make CLOSE UNION DEPOT CONNECTIONS with trains of branch and connecting Lines for all points of interest in Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Michigan, Dakota, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho, Utah, Washington Territory, Oregon, California, and British Columbia.

It is the Tourists' Favorite Route to DENVER and to the famous HUNTING, FISHING and PLEASURE resorts of the

ENCHANTED SUMMERLAND

of the North and Northwest, and

ONLY ROUTE TO THE BLACK HILLS.

"THE SHORE LINE LIMITED"

between Chicago and Milwaukee and

"THE SHORT LINE LIMITED"

between Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, are run via THE NORTHWESTERN.

All Agents sell Tickets via this line. Maps, Rates, Guides, Time of Trains, and all information will be promptly furnished on application to any Ticket Agent, or to M. HUGHITT, General Manager. H. C. WICKER, Traffic Manager, Chicago. E. P. WILSON, General Pass. Ag't.

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF

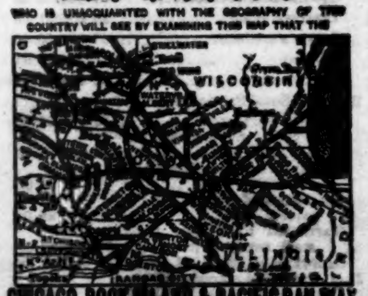
BERMUDA

Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every seventeen days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about five dollars per day. For all particulars apply to A. AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada, THOS. COOK & SONS, 261 Broadway, New York, or A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 51 Broadway, New York.

---

* A MAN *

WHO IS UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY WILL SEE BY EXAMINING THIS MAP THAT THE



CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY

By reason of its central position, close relation to principal lines East of Chicago, and continuous lines at terminal points West, Northwest and Southwest, is the only true middle link in that transcontinental system which invites and facilitates travel and traffic in either direction between the Atlantic and Pacific.

The Rock Island main line and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, La Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianola, Winterset, Atlantic, Knoxville, Audubon, Harlan, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, St. Joseph, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesota; Watertown, in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns and villages.

The Great Rock Island Route

Guarantees Speed, Comfort and Safety to those who travel over it. Its roadbed is thoroughly ballasted. Its track is of heavy steel. Its bridges are solid structures of stone and iron. Its rolling stock is perfect as human skill can make it. It has all the safety appliances that mechanical genius has invented and experience proved valuable. Its practical operation is conservative and methodical—its discipline strict and exacting. The luxury of its passenger accommodation is unequaled in the West—unsurpassed in the world.

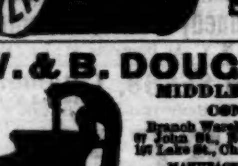
All Express Trains between Chicago and the Missouri River consist of Comfortable Day Coaches, magnificent Pullman Palace Parlor and Sleeping Cars, elegant Dining Cars providing excellent meals, and—between Chicago, St. Joseph, Atchison and Kansas City—restful Reclining Chair Cars.

The Famous Albert Lea Route

Is the direct, favorite line between Chicago and Minneapolis and St. Paul. Over this route solid Fast Express Trains run daily to the summer resorts, picturesque localities and hunting and fishing grounds of Iowa and Minnesota. The rich wheat fields and grazing lands of interior Dakota are reached via Watertown. A short, desirable route, via Seneca and Kankakee, offers superior inducements to travelers between Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Kansas City, Minneapolis, St. Paul and intermediate points. All classes of patrons, especially families, ladies and children, receive from officials and employes of Rock Island trains protection, respectful courtesy and kindly treatment.

For Tickets, Maps, Folders—obtainable at all principal Ticket Offices in the United States and Canada—or any desired information, address,

R. R. CABLE, Pres't & Gen'l M'g'r. E. ST. JOHN, Ass't Gen'l M'g'r. E. A. HOLBROOK, Gen'l Tkt. & Pass. Ag't. CHICAGO.



STANDARD SPOOL SILK.

W. & B. DOUGLAS,

MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Branch Warehouses 87 John St., New York, and 197 Lake St., Chicago.

MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS.

Hydraulic Rams, Garden Engines, Pump Chain and Fixtures, Iron Curbs, Yard Hydrants, Street Washers, etc.

WORKS FOUNDED IN 1832. Highest medal awarded them by the Universal Exhibition at Paris, France, in 1867; Vienna, Austria, in 1873; and Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

ADVERTISE JUDICIOUSLY.

The only way to do this is to consult LORD & THOMAS, Chicago, Ill.

J. H. BATES, Newspaper Ad'v'ing Agent, 41 Park Row, N. Y., bought out S. M. Pettengill & Co., April, 1886.

Bigelow Carpet Co.

ORIGINAL POWER-LOOM MANUFACTURERS OF

Wilton and Brussels CARPETS.

The Carpets made by this Company have received the highest award wherever exhibited, including Gold Medals at the Paris Exposition, 1878, and at the Centennial, 1876.

Their deserved reputation for excellence of fabric, richness and durability of color, novelty and beauty of design, has led to frequent infringements, and inferior goods have often been palmed off in their stead. For the protection of the public, the Company has adopted as a trade-mark the word "BIGELOW," which will be woven (at every repeat of the pattern) in white capitals into the back of the fabric.

Customers will, therefore, have merely to examine the back of a carpet to be certain that they are getting the genuine Bigelow Wiltons or Body Brussels.

These Goods can be obtained from all first-class dealers.

STATEN ISLAND

Fancy Dyeing Establishment.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
5 AND 7 JOHN STREET, NEW YORK.

DYE, CLEAN and REFINISH DRESS GOODS and Garments without ripping. Send for Circular and Price-list.

Low Estimates. Careful Service. Reliable Dealing. **Dodd's** ADV'G AGENCY, 265 Wash'n St., **Boston**

STEINWAY

DOUBLE TRIUMPH AT LONDON 1885.

Grand Gold Medal of International Inventions Exhibition, also Grand Gold Medal by the Society of Arts for "Best Pianos and several meritorious and useful Inventions."

Warerooms: Steinway Hall, New York.

LANDS.

Lands Lands

TWO MILLION ACRES

Fine Timber, Farming and Grazing Lands.

Cheap, on long time, in the best part of Minnesota. *Perfect Title Guaranteed by the Railroad.* Very cheap Land Seeker's Rates. Send for our illustrated pamphlet, *"What They Raise in Minnesota,"* and Maps.

J. BOOKWALTER, Land Commiss'r,
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba R'y.
ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

VIRGINIA FARMS & MILLS For Sale & Exchange. FREE Catalogue. R. B. CHAFFIN & CO., Richmond, Va.

ARKANSAS! Mild climate! Good lands! Variety of products! Low prices! Easy terms! Maps and circulars free! THOS. ESSEX, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Ark.

HOTELS, ETC.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL,

UNION SQUARE.
CORNER 15th STREET, NEW YORK.
DAM & DeSEVERE, Props.

"THE ARLINGTON,"

Opposite the President's House,
Washington, D. C.

Redecorated and Refurnished, a hotel of quiet Elegance, Celebrated for its Cuisine.

T. E. ROESSLE, Proprietor.

DELAVAN HOUSE,

ALBANY, N. Y.

This large and popular hotel on May 1st last passed under our management. We have made extensive changes and improvements—redecorating, painting and refurnishing the whole house.

T. ROESSLE, SON & CO., Proprietors.